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A GEOGRAPHICAL, HISTORICAL, AND POLITICAL VIEW OF THE ISLAND OF ST. DOMINGO.

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THE tyranny exerciſed on theſe people by the King's lieutenants and other officers was of the baſeſt kind. They were forbidden to hold any public place or truſt, however inſignificant. Now, as many in this claſs had received a good education, and yet were not allowed to exerciſe any of thoſe profeſſions to which it might be thought neceſſary and uſeful, we need not wonder that ſuch perſons wiſhed for a change, and were ready to join in effecting it. A mulatto could neither be a prieſt, a lawyer, a phyſician, a ſurgeon, nor an apothecary: no, not even a ſchoolmaſter. Nor did the *taint* in the blood end in the third generation, as in the Britiſh iſlands: it was incurable to the lateſt poſterity. To mark ſtill ſtronger this indelible diſgrace, the law declared, that, if a freeman of colour preſumed to ſtrike a white perſon, *of whatever diſtinction*, his right hand ſhould be cut off; while a ſimilar aſſault, committed by a white man on a free mulatto, was followed only by the payment of a ſmall fine; though it rarely occurred that a free mulatto, or any other man of colour, ever ventured to become a proſecutor.

Some of the above hardſhips and diſqualifications are peculiar to the French iſlands, otherwiſe Mr. Edwards thinks that the general treatment of the ſlaves in them is neither better nor worſe than in thoſe of Great Britain. If there were any difference, he obſerves that they are better clothed among the French, and allowed more animal food among the Engliſh.

Such was the treatment of the free mulattoes in St. Domingo when the contradictory decrees of the legiſlature of the mother country were publiſhed in the French Weſt India iſlands. The *Amis des Noirs* (Friends of the Blacks) in Paris, ſeeing the Republicans gaining ſtrength every day, joined their intereſt with them and the main body of informers; and, going beyond the views of the ſociety in London, which were only to obtain an act for prohibiting the further introduction of ſlaves into the Britiſh colonies, they called at once for a general and immediate abolition not only of the ſlave trade, but alſo of the ſlavery which it maintained. The rich coloniſts, who were deputed to oppoſe ſuch meaſures, ſpoke in vain of the danger of giving way to abſtract reaſoning, rather than judging by the actual condition of human nature, and not diſtinguiſhing between civilized and uncivilied life. They were told by the other party, that it ill became them to claim freedom for themſelves, and withhold it at the ſame time from their fellow men. Thus, as we have before obſerved, the *Declaration of Rights*, publiſhed the 20th of Auguſt, 1789, laid the foundation for a revolution unparalleled in hiſtory for its effect.

The ſeeds of civil war may be ſaid to have been ſown at this moment.—Such of the whites as took part in favour of the people of colour were perſecuted by the provincial aſſemblies. Monſ. Dubois, Deputy Procureur-general, having declaimed publicly againſt ſlavery, was arreſted, and narrowly eſcaped with his life; the governor interpoſing, preſerved him from deſtruction; but he was baniſhed the country. A Monſ. Ferrand de Beaudierre, a magiſtrate at Petit Goave, being enamoured of a woman of colour, offered her marriage; and this proceeding, added to his being the author of a memorial to the parochial committee, claiming the benefit of the declaration of rights for the people of colour, drew upon him the perſecution of that committee, who accuſed him of having proclaimed a ſummons to the negroes for a general revolt. His perſon was ſeized, and he was committed to priſon; but the furious abettors of ſlavery dragged him thence, and, in ſpite of the efforts of ſome of the magiſtrates and municipality, he was cruelly murdered.

Into this diſordered ſtate had the colony fallen, when the National Aſſembly publiſhed its counter-declara-

tion, that "it would not cauſe any innovation to be made, directly or indirectly, in any ſyſtem of commerce in which the colonies were already engaged." If the firſt declaration inſpired the people of colour with hope, this filled their breaſts with rage. The declaration concerning commerce was interpreted into a tacit ſanction of the ſlave trade, and therefore the philanthropic ſocieties in Paris, as well as thoſe in the colonies, loudly condemned the meaſure as one of cruelty, cowardice, and bad policy. Nothing could be more juſt than this definition of it, for it fomented the quarrel between the intereſted parties, and, by leaving the adjuſtment of the colonial conſtitution to the coloniſts themſelves (which was done by the decree to which the declaration was annexed), the coloniſts conſidered themſelves as diſcharged from their allegiance, and no longer ſubject to the French empire.

That this conſideration was not a mere ſpeculative point, but in the end followed up by the principal inhabitants of the colony, there is the fulleſt proof on record. Even before a declaration of war with Great Britain had taken place, they made application to the miniſters of St. James's, requeſting that an army might be ſent to St. Domingo, affirming that all claſſes would ſubmit to it. This, however, is one of the inſtances in which the too ardent zeal of one party falls into miſtakes and abſurdities, and is an example of the blameable credulity of our miniſters. A Monſ. Charmilly, one of the wealthieſt planters of St. Domingo, it will be found, did actually negotiate with Gen. Williamſon; and the bitter fruits of that negotiation we ſhall not fail to taſte of for ſome time. But this is anticipating the order of our hiſtory.

The General Aſſembly of St. Domingo met at St. Marc, and concurred in opinion with its preſident, that it was neceſſary to relieve the people of colour from the hardſhips to which they were expoſed by military juriſdiction; but in this, as in many other inſtances where reform is obtained by force, it began too late to pacify thoſe who had long called in vain for it.—Monſ. Peynier was the Governor-general at this time, and under him the partizans of the antient deſpotiſm began to rally from the panic into which ſo great and ſudden a revolution had thrown them. It was oppoſite to their wiſhes that the General Aſſembly ſhould correct any of the abuſes of the government, whether military, judicial, or fiſcal; and they were encouraged in their pertinacious reſiſtance to reform by the whole body of tax gatherers—a hoſt which are never effectually reaſoned with, till their perſons are diſcovered to be in danger.

It is ſaid by thoſe who were well acquainted with the ſtate of the colony at the time, that the peace of it might have been preſerved by the reformation which the General Aſſembly was operating, and by the conſtitution it ſoon after decreed, if the governor, and the Chevalier Mauduit, whom we mentioned in our laſt Number to have been put to death by the ſoldiery, had not ſtirred up a diſſention among the planters. The old Machiavelian principle, "*divide et impera*," was reſorted to by Monſ. Mauduit, and he had an entire aſcendancy over the governor. The Chevalier had not arrived from France direct, but had taken the circuit by Turin, where he had ſpent ſome time with the Count d'Artois, to whoſe intereſt and fortune he was greatly attached, and whoſe high court-notions he had copiouſly imbibed; he, therefore, during the ſhort time of his influence and power, accelerated the approach of a civil war.

Now though, by the intrigue of the governor and his aſſociate, the provincial aſſemblies (and eſpecially that of the north) counteracted the proceedings of the General Colonial Aſſembly, the latter brought one part of their labours to a concluſion before they broke up the ſeſſion. They iſſued the famous decree which contained the new conſtitution, and which was made the oſtenſible motive on the part of the executive power for commencing hoſtilities. It conſiſted of ten fundamental points, preceded by a preamble, wherein it ſtated, as an acknowledged principle in the French conſtitution, that the right in the crown to confirm the acts of the legiſlature is a prerogative inherent and *incommunicable*, of courſe, that it cannot be delegated to a colonial governor, whoſe authority is precarious and ſubordinate. The ſentiment contained in this introductory diſcourſe was quite ſufficient to deſtroy all confidence between the governor, whoever he might be, and the repreſentatives of the people.

It is not thought neceſſary to give the articles at length in this brief ſketch; it is ſufficient to obſerve, that ſome of them were irreconcileable to the principles of colonial ſubordination. Not to allow a negative voice to the repreſentative of the king, is repugnant to all the notions inculcated by a monarchical government: and the declaration in one of the articles, that "no decree of the National Aſſembly, concerning the exterior regulations of the colony, ſhould be binding, until confirmed by the Colonial Aſſembly," was an aſſumption of imperial authority, in a dependant part of an empire. This proceeding ſeemed to confirm all that had been ſuggeſted of the diſpoſition of the colony of St. Domingo to follow the example of the Britiſh colonies in America.

Many affirmed that the iſland was ſold to the Engliſh; and that the aſſembly had divided among themſelves forty millions of livres as the purchaſe money. Theſe charges, though unſupported, occaſioned ſome of the weſtern pariſhes to recal their deputies; and, indeed, the inhabitants of Cape François took meaſures more deciſive ſtill; for they renounced obedience to the General Aſſembly, and preſented a memorial to the governor, requiring him to diſſolve it immediately; adding, that they conſidered the colony as loſt, if he did not, with a vigorous promptitude, deprive that body of all authority.

This was truly realiſing the fable of the ſtomach or body at war with its members. It was the policy of both parties, as affairs ſtood, to reject all endeavours at compromiſe; and indeed an incident occurred at this juncture which muſt have made any ſuch attempt fruitleſs. The Leopard, a ſhip of the line, commanded by Monſ. Galiſonicre, lay in the harbour of Port au Prince; and, as this officer co-operated with the views of the governor, he made a ſplendid entertainment for thoſe of his party, and by this ſtep gave offence to his ſailors, who withdrew their obedience from him, and declared themſelves to be in the intereſts of the Colonial Aſſembly. The captain was obliged to quit the ſhip, and the crew gave the command to the lieutenant. The aſſembly reſolving to turn this event to their advantage, ſent a vote of thanks to the ſeamen for what they termed patriotic conduct; and required them, in the name of the law and the king, to detain the ſhip, and wait farther orders. The ſailors in exultation affixed the vote of thanks to the mainmaſt of the ſhip. The navy and military were now taking their reſpective ſtands. Some of the latter, in the intereſt of the aſſembly, forcibly poſſeſſed themſelves of a powder magazine at Leogane; and thus the preparations for a civil war commenced on both ſides. Two days after the vote of thanks had been tranſmitted from St. Marc's to the crew of the Leopard, the governor iſſued a proclamation to diſſolve the General Aſſembly, pronouncing the members *traitors to their country*, and declaring his intention to employ all the force he was maſter of to defeat their projects, and bring them to condign puniſhment; and he called on all officers, civil and military, to aid him in his reſolution. The firſt ſkirmiſh took place at Port au Prince, where the committee of the Weſtern Provincial Aſſembly was held: the members had manifeſted an attachment to the General Aſſembly. M. Mauduit undertook to arreſt theſe gentlemen, and he ſelected about a hundred of his ſoldiers, and commenced the enterprize. On arriving, however, at the houſe, he found it defended by four hundred of the national guards: all therefore he could do, after an action wherein two men were killed on one ſide, and about ſix or eight wounded on the other, was to bear off in triumph the national colours. This victory was one of the circumſtances, among others, which coſt the Chevalier his life. Both parties collected a formidable force, and, ſtrange to behold, that, although the freedom of the mulattoes and blacks was the chief cauſe of the contention, men of colour were to be ſeen in both armies. An obſtinate and bloody conflict was every moment expected to commence; when, by one of thoſe wonderful events which are ſcarcely ever witneſſed but in times of public commotion, the General Aſſembly determined to make a voyage to France in the ſhip Leopard, and there juſtify their conduct in perſon. No leſs than eighty-five of the one hundred members, to which number ſickneſs had reduced them, actually embarked for the mother country; a proceeding which created as much aſtoniſhment in the governor and his party as admiration among the people.

Such was the reſult of the firſt attempt to eſtabliſh a free conſtitution in this iſland upon the baſis of a limited monarchy. But, ſuppoſing neither party had ſo much deviated from the rule of right, and had not conſidered the outrages of the other as a juſtification of their own, it is ſcarcely poſſible that any conſtitution upon a kingly foundation could have long exiſted; for the mother country was faſt verging to republicaniſm, it having been reſolved among its moſt popular reformers to try at all riſques that kind of government. A momentary calm enſued upon the departure of the members of the council; but as the governor was reſolved to try to reſtore the antient deſpotiſm, he was meditating in their abſence how beſt to effect it: he diſtruſted the fidelity of the French ſoldiers to his meaſures, and therefore made application to the governor of the Havannah for a reinforcement of Spaniſh troops from Cuba. The Spaniards lent the governor ſome ſmall force in troops, from which, however, his partizans derived no advantage. The unhappy perſons left to their defence were in ſeveral inſtances abandoned in a critical moment to the fury of their enemies. The ſucceſſor of M. Peynier, however, commencing his adminiſtration with vigour, made a peremptory demand of the unfortunate Ogé, whom we have before mentioned, as alſo of his brothers and other aſſociates, among whom was one of the name of Chavane.

One of the greateſt reproaches the new governor incurred was for the cruel death he inflicted on no leſs than twenty of the above perſons at one time. The laſt named perſon among the inalecontents was a young man of uncommon ſpirit and underſtanding. This lieutenant as well as his leader were adjudged by M. Blanchelande to be broken alive, and left to periſh in that dreadful condition on the wheel!! Who can reflect on ſuch a ſentence without emotions of indignation and horror? The writer of this article ſaw the ſame governor bend to the axe of the revolutionary guillotine. He did not however die with the firmneſs of Chavane. That brave young man met his fate without ſuffering a groan to eſcape him, even in the extremity of his torture; whereas the fortitude of the Marquis de Blanchelande left him as ſoon as he ſaw the ſcaffold.

The tranquility which ſucceeded the departure of the colonial members was of ſhort duration. Rigaud, who had placed himſelf at the head of the mulattoes in the quarter of Aux Cayes, declared it was a deceitful calm, and that no peace would be permanent until one claſs of people had exterminated the other. This opinion has been diffuſed from leader to leader, even to the preſent chief of the blacks, Deſſalines: and ſo fully has he acted up to the ſhocking ſentiment, that there is every reaſon to believe very few of the vanquiſhed claſs are left alive on the iſland, except as ſlaves, or as objects for the gratification of the paſſions!! We are informed, however, that this ſecond Atilius, as he conceives he ſhall be conſidered, has iſſued a decree, forbidding any man of colour from retaining a white woman as a miſtreſs.

We do not think it neceſſary to relate half the ſhocking circumſtances accompanying the civil war, now extended to every part of this heretofore flouriſhing iſland. To dwell upon them would be to ſwell the heart of the reader alternately with rage and ſympathy. In addition to the revengeful cruelties of inteſtine diſcord obſerved in civilized countries, and the dread which anarchy for a ſhort time ſpreads among the peaceable in great cities; here a barbarian carnage commenced which no one could calculate the end of. When the rebel generals had acquired the art of war, and began to practiſe it with ſucceſs, ſo as to reduce a town, the ſcene which followed, exceeded in horror every thing that has been related in hiſtory. No ſooner did the victorious ſlaves enter the walls, than an univerſal and indiſcriminate ſlaughter of men, women, and children, began. If a portion of the white people fled towards the ſea ſide, in hopes of finding ſhelter on board of ſhip, their retreat was generally cut off, and the butchery was ſuch as the humane heart cannot bear to be recited.

It may be thought proper to ſay ſomething of the reception of the eighty-five members, whom we noticed to have undertaken a voyage to France, with the laudable view of ſtopping the flames of civil diſcord. They landed at Breſt, and were received with marked honours. Their expences were defrayed, and a ſum raiſed for their future occaſions. This reſpect, however, only

ſerved to increaſe the diſappointment they experienced when they reached Paris. Their opponents, the deputies from the Aſſembly of the North, had been beforehand with them, who, joining with the agents of the governor, had operated ſo powerfully on the mind of M. Barnave, the preſident of the committee for the colonies, that they found their cauſe prejudged, and their conduct condemned without a hearing. In the ſequel, they were even ordered into arreſtation. However mortifying this treatment might have been, thoſe who did not return home had reaſon to conſole themſelves in the end, as they thereby ſaved their lives.

French troops were ſent from time to time to this ill fated iſland, but no ſooner did they arrive than they entered into political queſtions and diſputes. One regiment accuſed another of being enemies to the colony, and traitors to their country. In this way would St. Domingo have proved a continual running ſore to exhauſt the force of the mother country; but the war with England, and the conſequent deſtruction of the French navy, prevented any conſiderable number of troops being farther ſent out as reinforcements. It was therefore left, like a conflagration of another nature, to exhauſt itſelf by an ungovernable fury.

The perſons who in an eſpecial manner adopted the cauſe of the blacks, were the Abbé Gregoire, Condorcet, La Fayette, and Briſſot: the former, with an almoſt unexampled ſtrain of eloquence, warmed the breaſt of every indifferent perſon who heard him in favour of thoſe oppreſſed people, and, at the ſame time, raiſed a ſtorm of indignation over the heads of the planters. To ſupport this prejudice againſt all concerned in abetting or carrying on the ſlave trade, a tragedy, formed on the ſtory of poor Ogé, was repreſented on the public theatres.

When the deputies predicted at the bar of the Convention the utter deſtruction of the colonies, if the people of colour (born of free parents) were to be allowed the privileges of French citizens, Robeſpierre, of notorious memory, then in the zenith of his popularity, exclaimed, "Periſh the colonies, rather than ſacrifice one iota of our principles!"

Thus St. Domingo was committed to its fate. The members of the Convention, like all the French in general, were prompt to pull down, but took no pains to raiſe up. The civil war ſpread wider and wider, and became more brutal. Terror and hatred prevailed in every part of the colony. Seizures and confiſcations were, to uſe a hackneyed phraſe, *the order of the day;* for as the mother country was fully occupied in its own domeſtic concerns, it could ſpare but little time to overlook and controul the tyranny or rapacity of its civil commiſſioners and military commanders.

M. Deſparbes the new governor was ſoon ſent home, after his predeceſſor, a ſtate priſoner to France; but the civil commiſſioners Santhonax and Polverel (having diſengaged themſelves from Ailhaud, who had gone out with them) held the colony under their authority, until the executive council ſent a Monſ. Galbaud, an officer of artillery, as governor, with directions to put the colony in the beſt ſtate of defence againſt a foreign enemy; war having been declared againſt Great Britain. No ſooner had this officer landed at Cape François, than a diſpute aroſe between him and the civil commiſſioners, whom he deſired to attend him at the Cape, that he might communicate the inſtructions he had brought with him. They anſwered, that he was a ſtranger to them; that they had ſeen no decree of the National Convention by which they were ſuperſeded; and that, being veſted with authority to ſuſpend or appoint a governor as they might think proper, he could only be conſidered as an agent ſubordinate to themſelves. They added, however, that they were then with the army ſuppreſſing a rebellion in the town and neighbourhood of Port au Prince; but that, as ſoon as the buſineſs was at an end, they would repair to the Cape, and examine into the validity of his pretenſions. They were ſucceſsful in ſpeedily reducing Port au Prince and Jacmel, and on the 10th of June, 1793, arrived at the Cape, where a ſerious altercation took place, highly to the diſadvantage of the governor; for there exiſted a decree of the National Aſſembly, enacting, that no proprietor of an eſtate in the Weſt Indies ſhould hold the government of a colony wherein his eſtate was ſituated; and M. Galbaud poſſeſſed a coffee plantation in St. Domingo. He was aſked, why he had not acquainted the executive council

with this fact? and, as he had no reply to make, the commiſſioners ordered him, on the 13th, to return to France.

Theſe gentlemen then thought proper, for appearance ſake, to appoint Monſ. de la Salle, whom they had left commandant at Port au Prince, to haſten to the Cape, and receive from them, in the name of the French Republic, the command of the colony.—Galbaud had a brother in the iſland, and with him he collected, from among the inhabitants, the Cape militia, and the ſeamen of the harbour, a ſtrong party, to ſupport his authority. He marched in array with this army towards the government houſe, in which the commiſſioners were ſtationed, and found it defended by a body of regulars, numerous people of colour, and one piece of cannon. A bloody conflict took place. It was renewed the next day with various ſucceſs, In one of the ſkirmiſhes Galbaud's brother was taken priſoner by the commiſſioners' troops; and in another, the ſeamen fighting for Galbaud made captive the ſon of Polverel; and theſe events brought on an extraordinary circumſtance. The governor ſent a flag, propoſing to exchange his brother againſt the commiſſioner's ſon; but Polverel, with the republican firmneſs of a *Regulus*, rejected the propoſal, ſaying, that his ſon knew his duty, and was prepared to die in the ſervice of the Republic,

The effects of this diſpute between the governor Galbaud and the civil commiſſioners were fatally diſaſtrous to the colony of St. Domingo, and to the intereſt the mother country had in its preſervation. The ſcene which enſued is, if poſſible, more ſhocking than any we have ſpoken of. It ſhall be the laſt we will narrate. They are all too diſguſting to be told, and are but repetitions of the ſame atrocities.

On the approach of Galbaud with ſo large a body of ſeamen, the commiſſioners called to their aſſiſtance thoſe very revolted negroes they had ſo lately ſubdued. They offered them unconditional pardon for paſt offences, perfect freedom in future, and the plunder of the city.

Jean François and Biaſſou refuſed their offers; but, on the 21ſt, a negro chief, called Macaya, with near four thouſand of the revolted ſlaves, entered the town, and plundered and ſlaughtered all the white inhabitants they could find. This murderous work was not finiſhed till the evening of the 23d, when the negroes ſet fire to the buildings, and thereby more than half the beautiful city was conſumed.

Such was the fate of the once flouriſhing and admired capital of St. Domingo: we will therefore cloſe the hideous details of crimes and cruelties, and ſpeak of the gallant but unavailing ſpirit of our countrymen to obtain and keep poſſeſſion of that prize which ſeemed dropping for ever out of the hands of the French.

After the deſtruction of the opulent city of Cape François, numbers from other parts emigrated to America. Monſ. Galbaud and his adherents, who eſcaped on board of ſhip, fled thither. Thoſe, however, who had other objects beſide peace and procuring the neceſſaries of life on reaſonable terms, repaired to England. Theſe were the perſons who engaged our miniſtry to fit out expenſive armaments in the attempt to annex this colony to the Britiſh dominions. They aſſerted, with more confidence than truth, that all who remained on the iſland wiſhed to place themſelves under Engliſh protection, and that there would be no difficulty in obtaining ſuch a footing on the iſland as would keep down any turbulent ſpirits that might be diſpoſed to riſe up againſt the project.

Theſe perſons, however, at whoſe inſtance the plan was adopted, either meant to deceive the Engliſh government, or were themſelves wofully deceived; for the republican commiſſioners had a great force at their command, and they were furiouſly diſpoſed to employ it againſt our troops.

They had brought ſix thouſand choſen troops with them from France, and that number was more than equalled by the national battalions in the iſland before, including the militia of the country. Beſides theſe, there was a corps of free negroes and mulattoes, and an irregular body of troops of all complexions and deſcriptions; ſuch as ſlaves who had deſerted from their maſters, who, though inferior in diſcipline, were better inured to the climate. This motley force was well armed; but as it was neceſſarily diſperſed in detachments over the iſland, it preſented a leſs intimidating countenance to an invading army. The commiſſioners, therefore, reflecting on this circumſtance,

and knowing that an attack would be made ſomewhere by the Engliſh, adopted a deſperate expedient. They iſſued *a proclamation, aboliſhing all manner of ſlavery*, that all the ſlaves ſhould thenceforward be free, on repairing to their ſtandard. This meaſure ſevered St. Domingo from Europe, poſſibly for ever; for, while it made the capture difficult, nay, impoſſible to England, it loſt it to France. Many ſlaves joined the commiſſioners' ſtandard, but ſtill more availed themſelves of the proclamation to ſecure a retreat to the mountains, where, in thoſe receſſes and faſtneſſes, they live, like the black Charaibes of St. Vincents, on ſpontaneous fruits and wild cattle. In theſe rocky fortreſſes have the ſame people ſucceſsfully defended themſelves againſt the flower of the French army under Rochambeau and his ſucceſſor, till the climate, more deſtructive than any offenſive war they could carry on, has left them no enemies to contend with.

Of the white proprietors, on whom the dependance of the Britiſh was placed, but a few were cordially attached to our intereſt: many had left the country, and among thoſe remaining were ſome who, belonging to the lower order of nobility, were tenacious of titles and honours, and therefore ſought for nothing but a reſtoration of the antient order of things. It does not appear, at any time, that above two thouſand white inhabitants joined the Britiſh ſtandard. Among thoſe whoſe ſervices were of the moſt importance, may be named the Baron de Montalembert, the Viſcount de Fontagnes, and Monſ. Deſources.

The invaſion of St. Domingo, however, was an enterprize reſolved on, and to General Williamſon was entruſted the direction of the armament deſtined for that purpoſe. A part of the invading force was detached from the army at Jamaica under the command of Lieutenant-colonel Whitelocke, who ſailed from Port Royal the 9th of September, 1793, and arrived at Jeremie the 19th of the ſame month. Commodore Ford in the Europa, with five frigates, conveyed them there.

The propoſition, or terms of capitulation, having been agreed upon between General Williamſon and M. Charmilly for the inhabitants of Jeremie, the Britiſh forces had nothing to do but enter the harbour, hoiſt their colours, and receive the oaths of fidelity and allegiance. A ſimilar negotiation was made for Cape St. Nicholas Mole, which led many in England to believe all St. Domingo would ſoon be in ſubjection to our arms. They overrated the effects of theſe *voluntary* ſurrenders. Jeremie is a town of no importance; and the country about the Mole of Cape St. Nicholas is but little productive. The harbour is, indeed, one of the fineſt in the new world, and the fortifications are as ſtrong as any in the Weſt Indies; but it is only ſtrong againſt an enemy by ſea: far from the elevation of the ſurrounding terrein, it is untenable againſt a powerful land attack. The garriſon conſiſted only of Dillon's regiment, reduced by ſickneſs and deſertion to leſs than two hundred men; and the town of St. Nicholas was hoſtile to the Engliſh in an extreme degree. In this ſtate of things, however, it was thought adviſeable to make an attack upon the neighbouring poſt of Tiburon, as the acquiſition of that place would be of great importance towards ſecuring Grand Ance. A Monſ. Duval pledged himſelf to raiſe five hundred men to co-operate in this undertaking. Colonel Whitelocke had a melancholy proof how little confidence was to be placed on ſuch promiſes. Duval never appeared, being unable to collect fifty men; and the colonel, who arrived in the bay on the 4th October, found the enemy more formidable than had been repreſented: an engagement enſued, and our handful of brave troops were obliged to retire with the loſs of upwards of fifty men killed and wounded. The ſeaſon in theſe tropical climates began to be unwholeſome; the ſoldiers fell ſick; and theſe evils, with the ſuperaddition of great fatigue from extraordinary labour and duty, thinned the colonel's ranks, and produced conſequences fatal to the expedition. General Williamſon had no alternative but to withdraw, and leave our allies and new ſubjects the planters to the mercy of their enemies, or ſend more troops from an over-exhauſted army, perhaps, to periſh by the peſtilential fever, as moſt of thoſe whom he had drafted from the regiments in Jamaica had periſhed before. He felt himſelf conſtrained to hazard a reinforcement, and therefore the remainder of the 49th regiment, the 20th, and the royals, amounting to eight hundred men, were diſpatched from Jamaica; leaving the

ſafety of that iſland to leſs than four hundred of the regular forces.

Another attack on Tiburon was determined on: the troops embarked at Jeremie on the 21ſt January 1794, and arrived off the Cape on the 21ſt February. Major Spencer now commanded, and he diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his judicious and ſpirited conduct. The gallantry he and his little army diſplayed could not have failed to meet with its deſerved ſucceſs, if the contention had been only with men; but he had to ſtruggle with that which overcomes the ſtrongeſt and braveſt of mankind,—unwholſome climate! The major carried the poſt with but little loſs on his ſide, though the enemy were prepared to reſiſt him by their muſquetry before he had well landed his men from the boats. Poſſeſſing this port on the ſouth, and that of the Mole at Cape St. Nicholas on the north-weſtern ſide, the navigation of that extenſive bay which forms the Bight of Leogane was at the command of the Britiſh ſquadron; and the ſhipping and town of Port au Prince appeared within the graſp of the Engliſh, as ſoon as farther and more efficient reinforcements ſhould arrive from home, and which were expected with hourly anxiety. In the reduced ſtate and ſickly condition of the troops nothing could be attempted *by force;* but the commander in chief tried to obtain poſſeſſion of the town of Port Paix *by private negotiation.* It was commanded by an old French general of the name of Lavaux, to whom Colonel Whitelocke ſent a flag with an offer of five thouſand pounds, to be paid on his delivering up the poſt. The probity and bravery of this old warrior's character cannot fail to ſtrike the reader with admiration: for virtue in an enemy deſerves and obtains the applauſe of the noble and generous mind: he ſaid "You have endeavoured "to diſhonour me in the eyes of my "troops, by ſuppoſing me ſo vile, flagi-"tious, and baſe, as to be capable of "betraying my truſt for a bribe: this "is an affront for which you owe me "perſonal ſatisfaction, and I demand "it in the name of honour: wherefore, "previous to any general action, I "offer you ſingle combat until one of "us falls; leaving you the choice of "arms, either on foot or horſeback. "Your ſituation, as my enemy on the "part of your country, did not give "you a right to offer me a perſonal in-"ſult; and, as a private perſon, I aſk "ſatisfaction for an injury done me "by an individual*!"

The attempt on the French general failing, and the ſeaſon having become more favourable, an attack on L'Acul, a fortreſs in the vicinity of Leogane, was determined on, as well to keep the troops employed, as to facilitate the hoped-for reduction of Port au Prince. The Baron Montalembert with a corps of colonial troops joined in this expedition; but from miſmanagement of one of the tranſports, the troops under his command could not be landed. This diſconcerted the plan of a regular attack: it was reſolved to try to poſſeſs it by ſtorm: the attempt ſucceeded with but little loſs; but Captain Morſhead, with Lieutenant Tinlin of the 20th grenadiers, Lieutenant Caulfield of the 62d regiment, and about forty privates, were blown up from an exploſion which took place after the Fort was captured. The officer who had commanded, finding it muſt fall, placed powder and other combuſtibles in one of the buildings, which was fired by a ſoldier of his party, who died alſo in the exploſion. An expedition ſoon after this, againſt a place called Bompard, about five leagues from Cape St. Nicholas, did not terminate ſo ſucceſsfully: the Britiſh troops were repulſed by ſuperior numbers, with a loſs which was but ill compenſated by the honour gained in defending Cape Tiburon, when attacked on the 16th April. This laſt aſſault was led by Andrew Rigaud, a man of colour, and of a dauntleſs ſpirit. The aſſailants ſurrounded the Fort about three o'clock in the morning, and it was defended with much ſpirit till nine, when the aſſaulted quitted the Fort as aſſailants, and repulſed the beſiegers with great ſlaughter: nevertheleſs, the ſhouts of triumph were ſuppreſſed by the ſad reflection, that a few more ſuch victories would reduce the victors to nothing!

[*To be concluded in our next.*]

* Colonel Whitelocke did not accept the challenge, but the officer he ſent with the letter had to perform a ſervice of danger. Lavaux ſilently read it, and compelled the bearer to declare, upon the honour of a ſoldier, whether he knew its contents or no. The officer anſwered in the negative. The French general thereupon read the letter aloud to all who ſurrounded him, apoſtrophiſing to the Britiſh officer, that, if he had brought him ſuch a propoſal *knowingly*, he would inſtantly have cauſed him to be executed on a gibbet.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Univerſal Mag.

SIR,

I SHALL conſider myſelf as favoured, by your inſertion in the next number of your publication of the following obſervations upon a note of Mr. Chriſtian's, given in his laſt edition of Blackſtone's Commentaries. (Vid. vol. II, ch. 1, note 1.)

Mr. Locke, in his Diſſertation on Government (c. 5.), advances this doctrine, viz. "That the labour of a man's body, and the work of his hands, we may ſay, are properly his: whatſoever then he removes out of the ſtate that nature hath provided and left it in, he hath mixed his labour with, and joined to it ſomething that is his own, and thereby made it his property." This argument Mr. Chriſtian thinks a PETITIO PRINCIPII; "for mixing labour with a thing," ſays he, "can *only* ſignify to make an alteration in its ſhape or form; and if I had a right to the ſubſtance before any labour was beſtowed upon it, the right ſtill adheres to all that remains of the ſubſtance, whatever changes it has undergone; and if I had no right before, it is clear that I have none after, and we have not gained a ſingle ſtep by this demonſtration." I muſt beg leave, with all deference, to demur upon this concluſion of Mr. Chriſtian's, perfectly coinciding, as I do, with Mr. Locke in opinion, that a right of poſſeſſion is acquired by the expenditure of labour upon any ſubſtance, to which I had as good a right as any other member of ſociety, though not a greater right, until I created it greater by my own expenditure of labour and induſtry. All property muſt be of one of the following orders: we muſt either have a right to it, or no right to it, or a ſort of medium beween theſe two; I mean a common right with the reſt of our ſpecies. In regard to the former, no one will diſpute with Mr. Chriſtian, that, if we have a right to any particular ſubſtance, no alteration in the form can make it leſs ours, or *vice verſâ*. For inſtance, a man cutting his own ſtick ſhorter, cannot make it leſs his property; nor can the cutting the cane of any other perſon by any means make it more the property of the perſon who has cut it; but, in common right, I conceive the caſe to be very different. We ſay a perſon has no right to a thing when we know that ſome other perſon has ſo far a greater right as to deſtroy the right of any other individual. To things, however, in a ſtate of nature, I take it, all mankind have equally a right at firſt; but ſhould any one take for his private uſe, and expend any trouble and pains upon any of theſe things, he thereby obtains a ſuperior right to any other perſon. Thus, for inſtance, let us ſuppoſe a pebble lying upon the Highland mountains: as it lies there in its ſtate of nature, in my opinion all mankind have equally a right to take it up or uſe it; but ſhould any man find this pebble, expend labour upon it, cut it, poliſh it, will any man ſay that he has not, after this, a greater right to it than an indifferent perſon, though, before this expenditure of labour, they had an equal right? Or let us ſuppoſe two Arabians to ſet out with the intention of each catching a wild horſe. They approach a herd of horſes: while the animals are thus free and in ſtate of nature they are the

common property of all, and neither of theſe men has a right to point to a horſe, and claim it as his own in preference to his companion; but ſhould either of them catch one of theſe horſes, and reduce him to uſe and obedience, who will ſay it would be equitable for the other Arab to demand the horſe, and ſay he had now as good a right as the other, becauſe he had once poſſeſſed a common right whilſt the animals were in a ſtate of nature, and before any labour or trouble had been expended upon any one of them? There ſeems to me, I muſt confeſs, a great inconſiſtency in this note of Mr. Chriſtian's. In the firſt place, he ſays, as I have before ſtated, that he thinks Mr. Locke's idea inconcluſive, and that we have not advanced a ſingle ſtep by Mr. Locke's demonſtration, viz. that "*whatſoever a man removes out of the ſtate that nature hath provided and left it in*, he hath mixed labour with, and thereby made it his property." This idea Mr. Chriſtian thinks to no purpoſe; whereas a little below we are told that, in Mr. Chriſtian's opinion, no better anſwer can be given to the queſtion, When does property commence? than by occupancy, or "*when any thing is ſeparated for private uſe, from the ſtores of nature.*" Mr. Chriſtian confirms his ſuppoſition by the following inſtance—"When an untutored Indian," ſays he "has ſet before him the fruit which he has plucked from the tree that protects him from the heat of the ſun, and the ſhell of water raiſed from the fountain that ſprings at his feet; if he is driven by any daring intruder from this repaſt, ſo eaſy to be replaced, he inſtantly feels and reſents the violation of the law of property, which Nature herſelf has written upon the hearts of all mankind."

This, then, is Mr. Chriſtian's idea, that the ſeparation for private uſe of any thing from the common ſtores of nature creates a property in that ſubſtance thus ſeparated; and thus the Indian acquires a right in his fruit and water. Mr. Locke's idea is, that the labour of a man expended upon any thing gives a right to that ſubſtance; and I apprehend that Mr. Locke does *not* mean, as Mr. Chriſtian ſeems to ſuppoſe, an abſolute change in the "ſhape or form," but, in my opinion, even the gathering the fruit from the tree is an expenditure of a certain, however ſmall, degree of trouble, and that thus the right is obtained; and it alſo appears to me, that the more labour and pains you expend, in the ſame proportion your right is increaſed in the property upon which you expend your labour. Thus I ſay, that the very act of gathering the cocoa nut by the Indian gives him a property in it: much more, then, will he have a property in the nut, if he carve it, if he form it into a drinking cup, or any thing of that kind; ſince the more labour is expended, the more it becomes impregnated (if I may uſe the term) with that which is his own property, viz. his labour. And I ſay in this no one can have ſo good a right, for, if they have, this right muſt be founded on ſomething; what, then, is that ſomething? At beſt but the common primal right which all Nature's creatures have to the productions of nature in their natural ſtate, in which labour expended gains a property to the expender of that labour; who, then, has it in his power to bequeath it, or give it to whomſoever he pleaſes. If firſt poſſeſſion and labour give no right, and the common right of mankind is more equitable, why have not I or any other indifferent perſon a right to the gold of the King's crown, becauſe, had I lived, and taken the gold from the mine when in a ſtate of nature, I ſhould have had as good a right to a firſt ſeizure

as the perſon who actually did find it?—We may, I think, reduce the juſtice of property to the following ſimple queſtion: Which has the beſt right to any ſubſtance,—the man who has, perhaps, never ſeen, nor ever touched or meddled with it, or the perſon who has expended upon it his time, his trouble, and his labour?—The anſwer is eaſy.

In the full hope of ſeeing this ſo far honoured as to be inſerted in your next, I remain,

Sir, with all due reſpect,
Your obedient,
July 2, 1804. PHYSICUS.

To the Editor of the Univerſal Mag.

Incredulity is the ſource of wiſdom.
VOLTAIRE.

SIR,

IF any thing could operate towards cruſhing that credulity which accredits every thing that travellers relate reſpecting the manners and cuſtoms of foreign countries, it would be the knowledge of what ridiculous, inconſiſtent, falſe, and exaggerated reports, with regard to ourſelves, are believed and circulated by foreign writers and foreign people. It would ſhew us with what caution we ſhould give credence even to the moſt apparently congruous accounts of travellers; for, without adopting the common and ſilly proverb, I am certain that no man ever yet viſited a foreign country with an intent to depict it afterwards, but he formed notions and concluſions altogether erroneous and improbable. In fact, common ſenſe tells us, that it is impoſſible to delineate, accurately, a people with whom, perhaps, we reſide a few months, or a year, or two; we generalize upon their habits, and deſcribe as univerſal that which is frequently but partial, and ſometimes only occaſional or accidental.

Theſe obſervations, Mr. Editor, were ſuggeſted to me, by looking over, the other day, "Le Grand Dictionaire Hiſtorique, &c.: par M. Louis Moreri;" which is, by the bye, a moſt invaluable work, and neceſſary for the completion of every library. Under the article "Angleterre," I met with the following particulars, at which we can only ſmile.

"The lords and true nobility "have been compared to fine flour, "and the other claſſes of people "to the coarſeſt bran. The former are generous, obliging, liberal, candid, polite towards "ſtrangers, and jealous of the glory "of their country. Their natural "goodneſs, and their education, "are both improved by travel. "But the people, on the contrary, "are cruel, inſolent, brutal, ſeditious, and hoſtile to ſtrangers. "The abundance of every neceſſary of life, which their country "produces with little labour, renders them proud and negligent. "Hence they have not that induſtry and ſkill with regard to "manufactures which characterize their neighbours, and other "people, who are rendered thus "from the ſterility of their country and from neceſſity. It has long "ſince been obſerved of the Engliſh, that they are never ſo happy as when a little oppreſſed:

"'Anglica gens optima fleus, ſed peſſima "ridens!'"

"In order to be convinced of "this, we have only got to conſider what miſeries England endured, during the middle of the "ſeventeenth century, from their "turbulent and overbearing ſpirit, "and from their quarrelſome, obſtinate, and ſpecious habits. The "Engliſh are a warlike people, paſſionately fond of liberty, in defence of which they have often "fled to arms. They have been "accuſed of gluttony and drunkenneſs, together with great debaucheries with the women. They "eat a great deal of fleſh, eſpecially beef, though they have "fiſh in abundance. They uſe

" alſo much tobacco; and their " greateſt authors frequently com- " poſe their works with a pipe in " their mouth!" * * * * " The wo- " men go without any heſitation to " public houſes. Gallants lead " thither their miſtreſſes; and, for " their amuſement, they cloſe their " day's pleaſure with bear or bull- " fighting, cock-fighting, fencing, " or ſometimes all together."

"The common people, vulgarly call- " ed *Ycomen*, are perſons of wealth, " &c. They give them the appel- " lation of *Goodman* (i. e. *a good* " *man*): as *Goodman Peter*. But " in public acts, or affairs of im- " portance, they put after the name " and ſurname the quality of the per- " ſon; as 'Sir Thomas N. Knight:' " 'Mr. John N. *Eſquire*:' 'Peter " N. Yeoman:' or, *homme du* " *peuple*."

In this account, while we acknowledge ſome things that are true, it is evident that the general deſcription is founded upon erroneous ideas and inconſiderate concluſions; and from this we may, in ſome meaſure, learn how to read books of travels; for, in my opinion, the very beſt of them ſhould be peruſed with great caution, and conſtantly bearing in mind the motto which I have prefixed to this letter. If we conſider how much mankind are under the influence of prejudice, paſſion, error, &c. it will appear only natural that ſome of theſe muſt inſenſibly mingle with every thing they do; for very few men are ſuch patient examiners of their underſtanding, or nurture it with that care which Locke recommends in order to attain truth, as to be able to take a comprehenſive view of any ſubject whatſoever. They ſee partially: that being the caſe, they always ſee with more or leſs confuſion and inconſiſtency.

I remain, Sir,
Yours, &c.

A. B.

To the Editor of the Univerſal Mag.

SIR,

ALTHOUGH I have to regret that ſo little leiſure is allowed me, by other avocations, for the pleaſing purpoſe of holding a ſhare in the correſpondence with your reſpectable and popular miſcellany, ſtill, by now and then propoſing a few conciſe queſtions, I may be able to draw forth anſwers at large, from various quarters, as they who have no wit themſelves may yet be the occaſion of it in others: I propoſe this as a mean of adding to the fund of information generally looked for in the Univerſal Magazine; the volumes of which will, I truſt, continue to be text-books and books of reference to thoſe who collect for poſterity.

1. On what ground is it, and where are the proofs, that Smollett failed in the pathetic, and was deſtitute of feeling?

2. Is any credit due to the report, that both Smollett and Hume ordered their own monuments, and even themſelves wrote the inſcriptions?

3. How far does Mr. Godwin ſtand indebted to Helvetius, and other continental philoſophers, for thoſe elements which compoſe that which it is faſhionable to ſtyle the 'Godwinian Syſtem?' In other words, has Mr. Godwin any thing original, excluſive of diction and manner?

4. Has Mr. Malthus any thing original in his ſyſtem which is not to be found in Mandeville, and the writers of that period?

5. In what part of Sir William Jones's works are we to look for the original Propoſition of Univerſal Suffrage? the idea, according to a writer in the Monthly Magazine, having originated with Sir William.

6. What ſucceſs had the exporters, ſome years ſince, by way of experiment, of Shetland beaver, or fur (ſheep-ſkins), to China?

7. What inſtances are there of a diſpenſing power exerciſed by our government ſince the revolution, particularly in reſpect of criminal juſtice and the act of habeas corpus? It is aſſerted in the life of the Chevalier Bernardi, who was implicated in the aſſaſſination plot in the reign of William and Mary, that although he frequently petitioned for his trial, and moved for his habeas corpus, he could never obtain either one or other, but that he was held thirty years impriſoned in Newgate, where he died. Granting ſuch fact, how does it accord with the law of habeas corpus?

8. On what peculiar ground of policy do the maritime ſtates of Europe ſtill permit the exiſtence of a ſtate of robbers and pirates on the coaſt of Africa; namely, the ſtate of Algiers? and which of the European ſtates may be juſtly held moſt blameable on that account?

9. Is there any clue yet attainable by which the aſſaſſination at Raſtadt may be developed, as to its motives, and real authors, and executors? and what degree of credit attaches to the report, that the Emperor, in the ſubſequent treaty of peace, particularly ſtipulated with Buonaparte for ſecrecy on that head?

HISTORICUS.

THE ADVENTURES OF A ONE POUND BANK NOTE.

IT has been the cuſtom, and ſtill is, with hiſtorians to precede their narrations by an account of themſelves; and, before they enter upon the main facts and events which profeſſedly engaged them to take up the pen, to give the reader a ſketch of their "birth, parentage, and education." Some have gone ſo far back as to touch upon certain particulars relating to them before they were born. The example of one of our countrymen, of no mean rank in the republic of letters, might be pleaded as a precedent for this *embrio-biography*, which at firſt ſight ſeems a little out of the regular courſe of grave, or, more properly, *ſtern* hiſtory. Indeed, whatever an author ſhould ſay of tranſactions concerning himſelf before he was born, can be but on an imperfect authority, a mere "goſſip's tale;" and what judges in theſe matters would pronounce as *hearſay evidence only*.

The greater part of the world, however, is not altogether unacquainted with my very *conception*; nor would it be otherwiſe than vain and idle in me to conceal from the reſt of it that I was the *offspring* of *intereſt* rather than of *deſire*. My parents have been accuſed of *illicit connections*; but, whatever might have been the extent or the crime of ſuch *intrigues*, it would ill become me to dwell upon them. While, on the one hand, I would deſiſt from impertinently prying into thoſe *myſteries*, which cannot be unfolded without, at the ſame time, expoſing my kindred to ſhame, I would, on the other, wiſh the preſent preliminary to my work to be regarded rather as an *apology* for, than as an *emblazoning* of my life. Beſides, I have of myſelf a great weight of ſuſpicion to ſtand under, without undertaking to juſtify the actions of thoſe who were the authors of my exiſtence. "Let every one bear his own burden" is a juſt and eſtabliſhed maxim.—But to the purpoſe.

Without conſulting the horoſcope, I ſoon diſcovered that an evil planet ruled my deſtiny; and that I had been born (ſhocking to tell) with *a lie*, not with *a ſilver ſpoon* in my mouth. No ſooner was I uſhered into the world than I found myſelf ſubjected to daily inſinuations and humiliations; and though my *tender condition* might be ſuppoſed a protection againſt any direct violence, yet it did not prevent my diſcerning the many contemptuous alluſions at

my *connections*. Theſe were generally veiled under an inſidious or ambiguous kind of compliment; ſuch as that "I was *a thing full of promiſe*—pity I could not *inſpire confidence* equal to that promiſe," for then I might live for ever; with various other artfully diſſembled phraſes of a like nature. As I grew, I became more alive to the poignancy of theſe ſarcaſms, which ſometimes put me almoſt out of countenance. Often has my pride been wounded by the coarſe and offenſive language of ſome ignoble perſon, who took occaſion to allude to the views and conduct of my family, and to the unlucky turn in its affairs a ſhort time back: nay, once, a dealer in ſheep's heads, having a payment to make to a butcher in Honey-lane market, gave his creditor a dirty piece of paper, ſcarcely legible for its bad Engliſh, but purporting to be an acknowledgement of a vulgar tripe-man for the ſum of ten pounds; which note, upon being queſtioned as to its intrinſic worth, was, in my hearing, affirmed to be "*as good as a bank-note*." Now, conſcious as I was of the ſtately place of my origin, and of the mean ſpot whence this ſententious plebeian ſprung, the firſt being the largeſt edifice in the chief city of Europe, and the latter a *ſubterraneous* dwelling in Mutton-lane, I was, as it may well be imagined, put to my trial how to contain myſelf. But this, in ſome degree, is anticipating the progreſſive narration of my adventures; I will therefore enter upon it without more delay.

No ſooner had I been decked out with certain marks of finery by *nurſe Newland* and the other more ſubordinate ſervants of my family, than I became impatient to make my entrée in public. It would greatly have flattered my vanity (of which I carried abundance about me, I muſt confeſs) if I could have been introduced at court before I *paid* viſits in private life; but I found that gratification was not to be my lot, though it was the good fortune of ſome of my elder brothers, not much more worthy than myſelf.

As if my guardian angel had intended me the benefit of a multitude of ſage precepts of economy, on making my debût before the inhabitants of a luxurious and prodigal city, I was firſt conſigned into the hands of one who had changed the employment of a ſchool-maſter for the more lucrative, though not more uſeful buſineſs of a banker. His age excited in me a reverence; and the ſedate manner in which he would repeat the moſt trite and prudent maxims, gave his patriarchal appearance an air of great authority. In ſhort, though a chriſtian by profeſſion, he might have been compared to a *Solomon*. He could run through all the well known, but, as he called them, *rich ſayings* of *poor Richard;* and "*a penny ſaved, is a penny got*," was not, in his eſtimation, the leaſt valuable of his proverbs.

The veneration, however, for my new and firſt maſter was greatly diminiſhed when I found that the quondam pedagogue had not always held the four rules of arithmetic in equal deference; that ſubtraction and diviſion were his abhorrence; but addition and multiplication his ſole ſtudy and delight. This was not all; for though he was of a ſanctified demeanour, it was eaſy to ſee that he was too much taken up with the love of worldly things: in ſhort, he was diſcovered at length to act the part of a hypocrite. It may be ſaid, we ought to be cautious not to ſully the ſnowy whiteneſs of aged locks; ſo, on the other ſide, the impartial reviewer of men's actions

ſhould not, from an ill-placed tenderneſs to the old, be deterred from cenſuring thoſe vices or follies the latter part of life is wont to conceal. The firſt occaſion for my reprehenſion was as follows:—This hoary-headed and yet athletic money-changer, had a young relation whom he often thought proper to take to taſk for a liberality of diſpoſition, which, in this lexicographer's ſynonyma, was the ſame with *extravagance:* and once, on a ſunday, he ſeverely rebuked him for his profaneneſs in neglecting to go to meeting. The young man put on an air of complacency under the reprehenſion; and, to ſhew he was not ſulky on the occaſion, deſired to be allowed to accompany the old gentleman to the chapel that very morning. As they were moving towards the houſe of prayer, the nephew took occaſion to mention to his uncle *Cræſus*, that a very worthy but impoveriſhed relative of theirs, worn down with age, infirmity, and misfortune, might be ſaved from the "anguiſh of a laſt deſpair" by the timely aid of a ſmall ſum of money. The church-going citizen inſtantly cut ſhort his kinſman's ſtory by exclaiming, "Are you not aſhamed, you impious fellow, to talk of money matters on the threſhold of God's houſe!" Not a word more was ſpoken on the ſubject: they entered the meeting-houſe, ſeated themſelves in the old gentleman's pew, and ſoon the congregation began chaunting the morning hymn, which being finiſhed, the antient diſciple of *Dilworth* and *Cocker* whiſpered his young companion, that he had been thinking he ſhould want him a few hours the next day to make enquiries into the particulars of the ſale of the King's tax in his diſtrict; "for," added he, "I have a notion ſome pretty pickings may be made out of it." Thus his hypocriſy and avaricious character were unfolded at once, and I lamented I had, in my firſt intercourſe with mankind, fallen into ſuch unworthy hands.

The old curmudgeon was not ignorant of what the world thought and ſaid of him, but, like the rich miſer at Athens, was wholly unconcerned at the citizens' cenſures of him: our Engliſh *gripus* ſeemed to ſay to himſelf, "Let the Londoners make jeſts upon me; but, as often as I look upon my bags of gold, I applaud my own happineſs, and am contented to let them jeer on as long as they pleaſe." While I dreaded I was about to undergo an impriſonment worſe than that endured by *Le Sage's Aſmodeus;* that is, be hermetically ſealed, as it were, in the iron cheſt of this ſo worthy companion of the *Elzes*, the *Dances*, the *Popes*, and the other noted miſers of whom ſo much has been ſaid and written, *Cloſe-fiſt* was met in a ſtreet, at no great diſtance from his houſe, by the collectors of the ſubſcription for a neighbouring charity; to which he had been induced to put his name. He told them he had no *gold* in his pocket, but he could give them a *ſpick and ſpan new note* in lieu of his annual guinea, which, if they would not take as an acquittal, they muſt wait till the next yearly round. The inſtitution was not in ſo flouriſhing a condition as to make it prudent in the treaſurer to heſitate about taking me with the diſcount in full of all demands. In the vulgar phraſe, they knew who they had to deal with. Thus my firſt patron, if I may ſo call him, and I parted, as I hoped never to meet again; and the joy of our ſeparation was on my ſide, at leaſt, equal to the reluctance on his.

[*To be continued.*]

To the Editor of the Univerſal Mag.

MR. EDITOR,

AS whatever can promote the happineſs of individuals, or prove beneficial to the aggregate of mankind, ſeems to be the deſign of your judicious publication, I flatter myſelf the following obſervations may not be deemed unworthy of a place.

One of the ſacred writers figuratively compares the period of an exiſtence to the tranſitory bloom and beauty of a flower; and ſo numerous are the evils that fleſh is heir to, that it is impoſſible to be aſtoniſhed at the ſhortneſs of its date. What acknowledgments, then, muſt be due to thoſe profeſſional geniuſes who have pointed out the method by which the relaxed muſcles may be ſtrengthened, and the exhauſted current of exiſtence receive a freſh ſupply, by the invigorating art of transfuſing the ſtream of health into the frame ſhattered by diſeaſe.

The beneficial effects of this happy invention are fully explained in the periodical Numbers of the Philoſophical Tranſactions, firſt publiſhed in the year 1802; but as the obſervations of the different members of that learned ſociety are not diffuſedly circulated, I ſhall, for the benefit of mankind, extract a few of their remarks, ſtrictly adhering to matter of fact, but varying the language, and interſperſing it with appropriate obſervations, produced by the circumſtances which I ſhall relate. Who were the diſcoverers of this extraordinary operation is a circumſtance of little conſequence to mankind; and as it ſeems doubtful whether the honour is due to the French or the Engliſh, I ſhall merely refer to poſitive proofs of its *utility*, without attempting to define---Doctor Fabricius, a celebrated phyſician at Dantzic, firſt tried the experiment of injecting medicated liquors into the veins, which probably gave riſe to the more delicate operation of transfuſing the *animal* into the *human* blood.

Monſieur Gaſper de Gury de Montpoly, in a letter to his ingenious friend Monſieur Bourdelot, mentions ſeveral experiments which he had ſeen performed with very great ſucceſs, at the ſame time aſſerts, that much ſkill is required in the operator, not only in the proper method of transfuſing the liquid current, but in the quantity which ought to be injected into the veins. One of the parties on whom he ſaw the experiment practiſed was a young man in a full ſtate of health, who, accuſtomed to earn his ſubſiſtence by bodily exertion, went to work with his uſual activity, after having imbibed near a pound and a half of blood from a lamb. The other was Baron Bond, ſon of the firſt Miniſter of State to the King of Sweden, who was reſtored to convaleſcence upon the firſt trial which was made; yet he did not long ſurvive the experiment, but it is to be regretted that the *cauſe* of his *death* was not explained.

Monſieur Denis, Doctor of Phyſic, and Profeſſor of Philoſophy and Mathematics at Paris, relates an extraordinary inſtance of the effect produced by a transfuſion of blood. A young man, about thirty-four years of age, who for a long ſpace of time had at different periods been afflicted with mental derangement, at length became outrageouſly mad: he had contrived to elude the watchful eye of his wife and family, and ran naked about the woods and ſtreets. So rapid was his flight, and ſo uncertain his directions, that, though his friends were unwearied in their purſuit of him, they were not able to ſucceed; and four months had he travelled or rather fled through the country without enjoying the refreſhment of ſleep.

A ſituation ſo deplorable naturally excited compaſſion: ſeveral

gentlemen of conſequence were intereſted in his fate; amongſt the number was Monſieur de Montmer, who ſent for Doctor Denis, to enquire whether any thing could be done to tranquilize his mind.—The idea of transfuſing into veins which were burning with the effect of fever the blood of an animal remarkable for a different frame, ſtruck Monſieur Denis as likely to abate the violence of the malady, although he was hopeleſs reſpecting the cure.—Conſulting, upon the ſubject, another eminent phyſician of the name of Emmerez, they accordingly provided themſelves with a healthy calf, and the operation was performed in the preſence of ſeveral perſons of rank. About ten ounces of blood were firſt drawn from the patient, but they found it impoſſible to inject more than ſix.—Sleep, which for ſo many months had been a ſtranger to his eye-lids, ſoon after the operation, tranquilized his agitated mind: he awoke not only calm, but collected, knew thoſe around him, and expreſſed the greateſt tenderneſs for his wife. A ſecond time the invigorating proceſs was repeated, and with ſucceſs even beyond the Profeſſor's moſt ſanguine hopes; and ſo completely did the patient's health appear reſtored by the effect of transfuſion, that for ſome months he was conſidered as cured.—A fondneſs, however, for wine and ſpirituous liquors brought on a return of the moſt dreadful diſeaſe to which the human frame is liable: but the ſkill of Doctor Denis was no longer able to reſtore him, and the unfortunate man expired ſoon after the third operation had been performed.

So illiberal are mankind, and ſo inclined to judge unfavourably, that the learned Profeſſor was accuſed of having been the murderer of this man, although it is evident that he died from his *own imprudence*, not from the practitioner's want of judgement or ſkill.—The beneficial effects of this practice was firſt tried upon the animal creation, and one inſtance will be ſufficient to prove its renovating power: the circumſtance was thought worthy of being tranſmitted to the Royal Society of Paris, in the year 1668. A gentleman at Udine had a favourite ſpaniel, upwards of thirteen years of age, whoſe fidelity and attachment had ſo much endeared him to his maſter, that he could not bear the idea of having him put to death. The animal, for a length of time, had been afflicted with a diſorder which prevented him from lifting his feet from the ground; his appetite was gone, his whole frame was debilitated, and it was painful to ſee him move, or rather drag, his body on.—In addition to this, his olfactory nerves had received an injury; and he was ſo deaf, that he knew not the ſound of his own name; but, upon the blood of a lamb being transfuſed into his body, it was aſtoniſhing to obſerve the ſuddenneſs of the change. The moment he was untied, he leaped from the table, and from thence ran into the apartment where his maſter uſually ſlept: his appetite returned in the courſe of a few days, and, in leſs than a fortnight, his hearing was reſtored.

The ſpeculative mind will naturally enquire, whether benefits of a ſimilar nature might not be enjoyed by the human race, if the practice of transfuſion was adopted by men of anatomical ſkill?—In the year 1667, Doctor King, and Doctor Lowther, performed the operation upon a Mr. Coga with very great ſucceſs; and there does not appear any rational cauſe aſſigned for this extraordinary diſcovery being brought into diſuſe.

Miſs Seward, in her Biographical Sketch of Doctor Darwin, mentions his wiſh of transfuſing the blood of ſome healthy female into the veins of a patient who appeared in the laſt ſtage of a decline, but

who, under his ſkilful management, recovered without that experiment. The author of this anecdote likewiſe informs us, that *ſhe* offered the invalid a ſupply of the invigorating ſtream, who ever afterwards felt grateful for ſuch a teſtimony of true feeling, and became one of the ſincereſt of her friends.

If theſe remarks, Mr. Editor, ſhould be thought worthy a place in a publication which is univerſally admired, I ſhall, in the following month, have the pleaſure of informing your readers the manner in which the operation is performed.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient humble Servant,
T. B.

ON THE EMPLOYMENT OF PHYSIOLOGICAL CHARACTERS, &c. IN PAINTING.

(Concluded from p. 11. vol. II.)

THE mild climate of Italy would tend as much to improve the French, the Flemiſh, the German, and the Engliſh painter, as the works of art which it contains. Warmth not only tempers the muſcular energy, reducing it to greater regularity, which enables the individual to form more patient and exact obſervations, but it likewiſe exalts the imagination, excites ſenſibility, and urges to the utmoſt heights the inſpirations of genius, which the frigidity of the north benumbs and contracts. Such is the power which the continual ſucceſſion of climate produces on the human body, and on the moral ſyſtem; an effect which equally extends to the loweſt of the animal and vegetable ſpecies, according to Zimmerman, and Wilſon. Remark whether the works of painters do not, in general, betray their country, and bear upon them indubitable marks by which to judge. The Fleming often delineates Agamemnon like a thick, heavy, dull, corpulent being; with all the characteriſtics of an inhabitant of the Zuyder-Zee. A Neopolitan, perhaps, gives to Guſtavus Adolphus, or Charles XII, a dry, olive, dark complexion, with black eyes and hair. Thus truth is perverted; thus its immutable characteriſtics are transformed by man!

The temperature of the various regions of the earth do not influence more the exterior ſtructure of man than his character, whether individually or nationally, for it extends to a whole people, as well as to a few; but the diſtribution of theſe general conſtitutions of the human ſpecies are regulated by conſtant laws. Thus the inhabitants of meridional countries are generally of a brown and dry exterior, a melancholy temper, dull, ſevere, cowardly, and vindictive, added to ſtrong paſſions, ideas often grand and ſublime, and a moſt cruel, fanatical, and atrocious heart. The hyperboreans, on the contrary, are frank, open, bold, warlike, robuſt, gay, more active than ſedentary; they are likewiſe, in general, of a lofty ſtature; muſcular, powerful, and ſanguineous; abundant in thoſe humours which render them fat, ſoften the rigidity of the contours, and occaſion great fairneſs, beauty, and a youthful appearance. Let us however be careful how we confound this picture with the more diſtant tribes of the northern people. The Samoïede, ſtinking of ſmoke, and reſplendent with oil, is not leſs ſtupid, ugly, and diſguſting, than the Hottentot rubbed all over with fat and ſweat, though their figures are ſo different. But independent of theſe extremes, which ſeem to approximate, and which the pencil diſdains, we eaſily perceive what temperaments are peculiar to each region, whether the torrid or the frigid. The intermediate countries will, of courſe, partake more or leſs of thoſe to which they are moſt near; and we may diſcover, in this graduated ſcale of temperaments, every ſhade which

diverſifies the human race; every complexion which either adorns or disfigures them, from the milky Scandinavian to the ebon Ethiopian with his woolly hair. It may here be obſerved, how erroneous it is to transfuſe the full and luſty forms, the lily and ſnow-like complexion, the long and golden hair, of the north, to the duſky, brown, and black-haired inhabitant of the eaſt, whether on the banks of the Ganges, in the midſt of the arid ſands of Arabia, or the ſterile rocks of Idumea. And it would be equally ridiculous *vice verſa*. Artiſts, ſtudy the proper nature of man, not only in the individual of your own country and atmoſphere, but, if it be poſſible, all over the world! We do not require of you to travel like the Flemiſh painter *Corneille le Bruyn*: but it is abſolutely neceſſary to examine foreigners, and to be acquainted with the naturaliſts and travellers who have delineated them; otherwiſe your works will beſpeak their country, and be monotonous and invariable. Would you depict the wily and perfidious *Aureng-Zib*, or the fanatical and ſublime *Mahomet*, with a dark and ſun-burnt complexion; with black and ſparkling eyes, &c. &c.? No: you would give to the Mogul the agreeable and florid figure, yet inſignificant and ſilly, of ſome Engliſhman; and for the fiery Arab you would preſent me with ſome German or other, ſenſeleſs, ſuperſtitious, and heavy. It is not natural to transfuſe ardent and fiery ſouls into a calm, temperate, and ſluggiſh body.

You will in vain endeavour to give the permanent and immutable character which belongs to each foreign or indigenous individual, in your hiſtorical pieces, unleſs you are acquainted with what may be termed the generic ſimiliarites of nations. Theſe are ſometimes ſo ſtrongly marked, that we may even recognize them in the contexture of the ſkull bone. Conſult Monro, Haller, Hunter: they could tell, at the firſt glance of a ſkull bone, to what particular nation of Europe the individual belonged*. And does not Camper lay down certain rules? *Blumenbach*, has he not demonſtrated this aſſertion by accurate drawings†? It may be almoſt invariably obſerved, that the Europeans are more diverſified by foreign intermarriages than the Aſiatics, who generally marry in their own caſts.

Where is the painter ſo ſtupid as not to note the prominent mouth of the negro? or would he dare to give to him an aquiline noſe? What traveller has not obſerved the always black hair of the inhabitants proximate to the meridian; the flat noſe, the high ſhoulders of the Tartars and Nogayes; the lozenge-formed head of the Siameſe, or the triangular look of the Hottentot? Theſe differences, independant of all colour, may be recogniſed even in ſtatues. The people of the north have a head proportionably more heavy and large, and the neck ſhorter and ſtronger, than thoſe of the ſouth; the ears of the Aſiatics are placed very high; the thighs, the legs, and the arms of the Indians are more elongated than ours; the women of the eaſt have a very large boſom; the negreſſes, and, indeed, all the females in hot countries, have exuberant breaſts: we alſo perceive among the Calmucs the diſtorted legs, as well as among the greater part of the negroes. Among the Americans we may ob-

* Vide Monro *in prælect.*: & Zimmerman *Zoolog. Geogr. Sect.* 1. *of man*; likewiſe *Camper, Diſſert. Phyſique ſur diff. de traits du viſage*; *pp.* 13. 20.

† See his *Decades Craniorum diverſarum Gentium. Gotting.* 1790. 4to, ſeq. See alſo, his Treatiſe, *de generis humani varietate nativâ:* Gotting. 1775, 8vo.; and ibid. 1781, and 1795, 8vo. ſeq. towards the end. The figures of the Indian nations, by Hodges, in his voyage, may alſo be conſulted, as well as thoſe of Cooke.

ſerve the ſhort forehead; among the Chineſe, the eyes with ſtraight eyebrows, placed obliquely, the ſmall feet of their women, &c. &c.

It may alſo be obſerved, that the cloſe and ſcanty habiliments of all the northern nations tend greatly to disfigure the pure forms of nature. We ſhould look in vain among them for prototypes of the *Minerva* of Phidias, the *man* of Polycletes. Thoſe excellencies of art, which have now become ſo rare, that they are termed ideal! are they to be found among the degenerate and half-grown progeny of our large towns, or even under the homely roof of ruſtic poverty? Departed Greece! Thy noble and flouriſhing youth were not thus bound with ſtiff veſtments, and conſtrained by unbending ligatures. Their limbs were left unconfined, and diſplayed themſelves with manly vigor in their gymnaſticum, where energy and grace were united; where elegance of poſition gave beauty to force of action; and where often might be ſeen conjoined the muſcular body of a Hercules, and the delightful figure of an Adonis. The Orientals have always been partial to large and roomy cloathing; their large tunics, which, while they leave to every limb its free motion, covers their whole body with a majeſtic drapery; their hoary head, almoſt totally deprived of its white locks by the winter of age, their long and venerable beard, look far nobler than a ridiculous perriwig nicely curled, pomatumed, and powdered, with a three cornered hat, and cloaths cut and ſewed in a thouſand abſurd ways. Compare the top knots, furbelows, and enormous toupees of the old coquettes with the ſimple and modeſt dreſs, the flowers which ornament the head of an Athenian nymph, and tell me if the former be even tolerable in a picture, however well it may be executed. This vitiated taſte does not merely ſhew itſelf in the article of dreſs; it is equally conſpicuous in many other things relative to utility or pleaſure. What, for example, is more ſilly and odious than the deſigns with which playing cards are ornamented, and the forms which are given to the moſt common veſſels formed of earth? Would it coſt any more, if a piece of clay were moulded with a little elegance and taſte, to give ſome degree of beauty to ſuch ſimple things? The eye would thus be more ſatisfied, the taſte would be refined, the arts improved, and commerce become more active and enlarged by it. Let not theſe remarks be deemed frivolous: theſe things influence more than is generally imagined the genius of a nation, and of thoſe who are born in the midſt of ſuch barbariſm, with regard to the fine arts. While theſe laſt remain gothic, the human mind will be ſo; and I fear we ſhall become degenerate and corrupt, almoſt before we ceaſe to be in ſome meaſure uncultivated. The antient Greeks and Romans did quite otherwiſe: if they wanted inſtruction as to the principle, they had the germs of genius and ſkill. As to us rude and ſavage northern nations, we are acquainted only with the deſtructive and ferocious arts, which have emanated from rugged boſoms, and which a period of twelve or fifteen centuries has not been able to ſoften or ameliorate.

Young artiſts! animated with a love of the arts, give full play to the inſpiration of genius, and never cramp it with the ſubtle refinements of ratiocination: let the impulſes of ſenſibility, and the ardour of ſentiment, be moderated by the preciſion of an enlightened and ſevere taſte! PARRHASIUS.

To the Editor of the Univerſal Mag.

SIR,

IT is lamentable to ſee the ſpirit of irreligion which infects the beſt

writers. Even Kotzbue, amidſt all his proteſtations of reverence for the marriage ſtate, and tears for the loſs of his incomparable Frederica, is *impious* in the extreme. Witneſs the truth of this aſſertion in Miſs Anne Plumptree's tranſlations of his "Flight to Paris." Speaking of a ſavage exhibited to the populace for money, our author obſerves, "He was a handſome young fellow, with a *phyſiognomy ſimilar to that of Jeſus Chriſt*" (p. 196). A critic would animadvert upon the remainder of the ſentence. "He had a *black beard*, which had been ſuffered to grow, and the *reſt of his dreſs* was truly *laughable*." Whoever before conſidered a man's beard as part of his dreſs?

Riſum teneas amice?

I remain

Your obedient ſervant,

CLERICUS.

To the Editor of the Univerſal Mag.

SIR,

WE daily hear much declamation in favour of the ſuperior knowledge of the antients, and many attempts to detract from the value of modern ſciences, all of which appear to me as frivolous as they are deſtitute of foundation and truth. In this letter I ſhall confine myſelf to one branch of phyſical ſcience, in which we have heard much of antient excellence, but of which I am unable to diſcover any traces, viz. their aſtronomy.

That aſtronomy was, upon the whole, little underſtood by the antients, is a truth which is completely eſtabliſhed by the adoption of a ſyſtem ſo puerile and vulgar as that which has been handed down to us, dignified by the name of Ptolemy, and which continued to be received from the commencement of the Peripatetic ſchool, I believe, to the beginning of the ſixteenth century. This ſyſtem was little better than a regiſter of the *apparent* motions of the heavenly bodies, and even of theſe the moſt obvious only were included; for with both the real and apparent motions of the inferior planets, and the apparently retrograde motions of the ſuperior ones, the ſcheme is altogether at variance. But our wonder is not much excited by the ignorance of the great philoſophers of antiquity on theſe ſubjects, when we conſider that their ſpeculations led them in general far from the patient proſecution of the phyſical and mathematical ſciences to the more flowery fields of literature and ethics; and that the laws of the *material* world ſeemed to them much leſs important than the phenomena of *mind*, whether conſidered in its powers and productions, or in its moral and political relations. Yet there are ſome phyſical phenomena that force themſelves on our attention, from their frequent and regular occurrence, from their importance to man, and from the palpable impreſſions which they produce on our ſenſes. Of theſe, the different length of the day and night at different ſeaſons, and in different latitudes in the ſame ſeaſon, is one of the moſt frequent, regular, and important, and never paſſes unnoticed by the moſt ignorant and careleſs obſerver; and as theſe grand variations in the courſe of nature are ſo ſatisfactorily explained, and with ſuch admirable ſimplicity, by the mere obliquity of the earth's axis, or, what amounts to the ſame, the obliquity of the ecliptic, it is aſtoniſhing that ſuch great and intelligent men as Cicero, Tacitus, and Pliny, learned in all the ſcience and philoſophy of their times, ſhould be unable to refer theſe phenomena to this one ſimple cauſe, and ſhould content themſelves with confuſed inferences from the *apparent* wandering motions of the ſun up and down the heavens, as if regulated by no certain laws.

Pliny, indeed, frequently mentions the obliquity of the ecliptic, and in one place directly attributes the different length of the days at different ſeaſons to it: "Inequalitatis cauſa obliquitas eſt ſigniferi." Lib. ii, cap. 19. Yet even in this paſſage his reaſoning is not only obſcure, but erroneous, in conſequence of confounding the obliquity of the ecliptic, or annual orbit, with that of the apparent diurnal orbit of the ſun. For he thus explains the aſſertion. "Quæ recta in exortu ſuo conſurgunt ſigna, longiore tractu tenent lucem; quæ verò obliqua, ocyore tranſeunt ſpatio." This obſervation has no ſort of reference to the obliquity of the ecliptic, and, when applied to the apparent diurnal courſe of the ſun, it is totally falſe; for that courſe is very oblique at Greenland, where the ſun never ſets; and in the only inſtance where it is perfectly at right angles to the horizon, the day is only twelve hours long, viz. on the equator, on the two equinoctial days. But when he comes to treat of the different length of the day in different latitudes, he forgets altogether the obliquity of the zodiac, and attributes it to the motion of the ſun towards what he calls the "vertex of the univerſe."—"Solſtitii diebus accedente ſole propius verticem mundi," &c. Lib. ii, cap. 75.

Cicero, although, in his beautiful treatiſe "De Natura Deorum," he has given us a minute detail of his aſtronomical ſyſtem, he has not particulariſed the different phenomena of the ſeaſons, but has, in general terms, referred them to the motions of the ſun alternately to the north and ſouth of the heavens, attributing the heat and cold to his occaſionally approaching and receding from the earth. "Ejuſdemque ſolis tum acceſſus modici, tum receſſus, et frigoris et caloris modum temperant.—Inflectens autem ſol curſum tum ad ſeptentriones, tum ad meridiem, æſtates et hiemes efficit." Lib. ii.—A few pages farther he contradicts himſelf, by attributing the cold and heat of the ſeaſons to the *atmoſpheric air*.—"Idem (ſcil: aer) annuas frigorum et calorum facit varietates;" and then refers the ſeaſons to the approaching and receding of the ſun alone. "Iſque oriens et occidens diem noctemque conficit; et modo accedens, tum autem recedens, binas in ſingulis annis reverſiones ab extremo contrarias facit."——In ſhort, his ideas are diſcordant on the ſubject; and the true explanation, the obliquity of the ecliptic, he has never hinted at.

Tacitus (in his eſſay "De Vitâ Agricolæ,") gives an admirable deſcription of the long ſummer-day of North Britain, but ſeems to have no notion of the real cauſe of the phenomenon. His attempt to explain it has no ſort of reference to the obliquity of the ſun's apparent orbit, and would equally apply to the long nights of winter in thoſe regions, with which his idea is altogether at variance. Indeed, he ſeems not to have been aware of the annual change, when the *nights* of Caledonia neceſſarily exceed thoſe of Italy in their dreary length in the ſame proportion as the *days* of their ſummer exceed the ſhorter diurnal periods of the ſouth of Europe.

His hypothetical aſſumption of the *flatneſs* of the *extremities* of the earth, ſeems, like the whole of their unphiloſophical ſyſtem, to have been adopted from the mere *appearance* of things; or rather is a mere ſtatement of *appearances*, inſtead of a corrected deduction drawn from them by the aid of reaſon and reflection. He ſays, in his uſual pregnant and conciſe language, "Dierum ſpatia ultra noſtri orbis menſuram: nox clara, et extremâ Britanniæ parte brevis, ut finem atque initium lucis exiguo diſcrimine interneſcas. Quòd ſi nubes non oſ-

ficiant, aſpici per noctem ſolis fulgorem, nec occidere et ſurgere, ſed tranſire adfirmant: ſcilicet extrema et plana terrarum, humili umbrâ, non erigunt tenebras, infraque cœlum et ſidera nox cadit." (Vit. Agric. § xii.) "The length of the days is greater than in our country: the night is clear, and in the northern extremity of Britain ſo ſhort, that the concluſion and recommencement of the day are ſcarcely diſtinguiſhable. But, in a cloudleſs ſky, it is affirmed that the light of the ſun is viſible through the night, and that he does not ſet and riſe again, but merely paſſes along below the horizon; for, in conſequence of the flatneſs of the extreme parts of the earth, a low ſhadow is produced, and the lower part of the atmoſphere alone is involved in the ſhade." This is the only ſignification which I can attach to the latter member of the paſſage. The whole affords complete proof of the abſolute ignorance of the hiſtorian in regard to the cauſe of the phenomena which he deſcribes. Indeed, it is obvious that he ſuppoſes the days of North Britain to be, through the year, longer than thoſe of Italy.

I ſhall leave theſe paſſages to your readers, without farther comment; after repeating, that they evince the very confined information of the antients upon theſe topics, and their total want of every thing like general principles in regard to the ſtructure of this mundane ſyſtem. Their explanations are merely thoſe which would ariſe in the moſt vulgar and illiterate minds. When it is hot, as in ſummer, the ſun, they conclude, has approached the earth; when cold, he has receded: when that luminary is nearly vertical, he has taken a walk up the heavens, or, in other words, he is vertical *becauſe* he is vertical, and vice verſâ. The whole of this is ſuch abſolute vulgarity, that, notwithſtanding their hints upon ſome aſtronomical points, I muſt conſider theſe Roman philoſophers as totally unacquainted with what every ſchoolboy knows in theſe more enlightened times.

I am yours, &c.

Aug. 4, 1804. HODIERNUS.

ON THE PROPAGATION OF LIFE AMONG ANIMALS AND VEGETABLES.

[Concluded from p. 17.]

MR. EDITOR,

HAVING ſhewn, in the preceding part of this paper, that a certain claſs of vegetables poſſeſs a power of propagation like the zoophytous tribes of animals without *ova*, and independent of ſexual influence, and that this power reſides in the bulbous and tuberous part of the root, which Linnæus has conſidered merely as a winter-lodge, I ſhall now trace the exiſtence of this power farther, and produce evidence that the ſame proceſs goes on in the roots of other claſſes of perennial herbaceous plants, where no obvious hybernacula exiſt.

Many fibrous-rooted plants have been obſerved not only to continue their exiſtence year after year, but to multiply their ſpecies by a ſimilar propagation within the root. Sir John Hill (Syſt. of Bot. vol. I) has given a minute deſcription of this radical propagation in a ſpecies of *anemone*. Not only is an embryo formed within the root while the plant is bloſſoming, to riſe and bloſſom in the ſucceeding year, but ſeveral conical proceſſes are produced laterally, which, in three years, by gradual increments, become flower-bearing plants, but which, ſo long as they are connected with the parent root, puſh forth no radical fibres to ſeek nutriment for themſelves; yet they ſtrike root immediately when ſeparated.

Dr. Grew diſcovered that in the *aſarum*, which flowers in May, and in the *bearsfoot*, which flowers in January, the flower-buds were form-

ed within the corona of the root in the Auguſt preceding. Montinus (Amœnitates Academ. vol. II) obſerved, in a ſpecies of *pedicularis* growing on the Alps, a bud, lying hid in the earth, containing the plant of the future year; the ſtalk and leaves of which, with the flower and all the parts of the fructification, were eaſily diſtinguiſhed. Some ſimilar obſervations are detailed in the ſame work reſpecting the embryos produced in the roots of other non-bulbous vegetables. From my own examination I can atteſt their exiſtence, in the winter, in *malva ſilveſtris*, and ſeveral of our common plants.

In ſome vegetables this radical propagation, independent of ſexual influence, is even more abundant than that which takes place by means of the *ova* or ſeeds. It is ſcarcely neceſſary to enumerate the different varieties of ſtrawberry *(Fragaria)*, ſome ſpecies of *potentilla*, *tormentilla*, and ſeveral others which are denominated *creeping* plants, in which this increaſe, moſt accurately analogous to the propagation of the polypi, is exceedingly obvious and generally known. The gardener is but too well acquainted with the invincible fertility and the rapid increaſe of the bindweed *(Convolvulus Sepium)*, and the ſeveral kinds of ſquitch or couch-graſs, which all his labour and induſtry are frequently unable to deſtroy; ſo numerous and extenſive are their viviparous roots.

Thus through the whole of the *herbaceous* diviſion of the vegetable kingdom we may trace the exiſtence of a power of propagation independent of impregnation, and without the production of *ova combined with* the procreative power annexed to the exiſtence of ſexual organs, and which produces the embryo *in ovo*.—In general, the latter is incomparably more productive than the former, the ſeeds and their included embryo being much more abundant than the embryos of radical production. Occaſionally the reverſe happens, and the viviparous greatly exceeds the oviparous fertility. We are compelled, therefore, to diſſent from the unlimited aſſertion of Linnæus, when he ſays, univerſally, "Vegetabilia ex ovo provenire dictitat ratio, et experientia." *(Philoſ. Botan.)*

But this favourite axiom is ſtill more extenſively erroneous when applied to the other diviſion of the vegetable kingdom; the *arboraceous* tribes, including trees and ſhrubs. The hybernacula, or winter-lodges of theſe, viz. the buds, are produced on the ſtem and branches above ground; and the embryos which they contain are defended from cold, as well as from the depredations of inſects, by various means; by the cloſe and curious arrangement of the covering; ſometimes by thick ſcales, and ſometimes by the addition of a thick clammy juice, as in the horſe-cheſnut, &c.—Now the definition of the hybernaculum, which is ſaid "to protect the encloſed embryo from external injuries," implies the exiſtence of this independent generative power, without *ova*. The embryos muſt be produced ere they can be protected.—It may be ſaid, however, that theſe buds are not diſtinct individuals, but only parts of an individual. But a little reflection will correct this opinion, as we ſhall ſee immediately. Nor can it be maintained, that (if theſe buds contain independent individuals) they do not effect an increaſed propagation, but merely replace the individuals which preceded them for the growth of a tree, or the annual addition to its number of buds and branches, is a ſufficient demonſtration of the contrary. A tree is, in fact, a ſwarm or family of annual vegetables; and the number of theſe is increaſed year after year, without any *ova*;

often without the appearance of ſexual organs, or flowers.

It is ſcarcely neceſſary to adduce any evidence of the exiſtence of the embryo within the bud, in the autumn preceding its evolution; I ſhall therefore content myſelf with a few inſtances. The buds contain, ſome the embryos of flowers, ſome thoſe of leaves only, and others both together: the former have been moſt particularly deſcribed. Lewenhoek diſcovered the flower-ſpike in a bud of the currant-tree in the winter, in appearance like ſmall grapes. And Grew ſays, that in the *ſyringa*, and other ſhrubs and trees, the *thecæ feminiformes* (by which he means the *ſtamina*), encompaſſing the ſeed-caſe, are all diſtinctly viſible in the preceding autumn by means of an indifferent glaſs. According to Dr. Darwin, the new flower may be ſeen by the naked eye, covered with a mucilaginous down, in the terminal bud of the horſe-cheſnut; and in the buds of the *Daphne mezereon* a perfect embryo is alſo very diſcernible.

Thus infolded, the infant plant lies concealed during the winter within the bud. When the warmth of ſpring cauſes an aſcent of ſap from the root of the tree, the embryo, abſorbing the ſap, begins to expand upwards and downwards, like the germ of a vegetating ſeed. For whilſt it breaks from its confinement, and opens externally to the influence of the ſun, it ſhoots down *radical* fibres within the bark, towards the root of the tree, in order to abſorb nutriment for itſelf: and now the ſap, no longer required, ceaſes to riſe. This new plant, if it be from a flower-bud, poſſeſſes both the power of producing and perfecting ſeeds for the increaſe of its kind, and of generating ſeveral embryos in the *alæ* of its leaves, to flouriſh in the enſuing ſummer. Theſe two faculties it exerciſes ſimultaneouſly, and, being but an annual, dies. But the majority of buds in many trees are leaf-buds only; and the embryos, which they in like manner produce, are ſtrictly of viviparous origin, and not from *ova*.

The individuality of the embryos in the buds is proved by ſeveral facts, well known to horticulturiſts. The proceſs of inoculation or *budding*, which is practiſed on fruit-trees, renders it indubitable. The buds of one ſpecies of fruit-tree are inſerted cautiouſly within the bark of another ſpecies, and in a little time they fix themſelves there, and produce fruit and leaves of their own kind, and juices of their own peculiar flavour. The proceſs of *grafting*, in which a twig, including one or more buds, is inſerted in a ſimilar way, and with ſimilar conſequences, is alſo a proof of the ſame fact. Mr. Barnes invented a method of raiſing all kinds of fruit-trees (Darwin's Botan. Gard.), by cutting the branches into as many pieces as the buds they contain are in number, and planting theſe pieces in the earth, after having applied a little cement to the cut ends, in order to prevent too great an exhalation. This is perfectly analogous to the common mode of cutting potatoes before planting; and in both caſes the fact is equally demonſtrative of the individuality or independent powers of the embryos contained in the buds.

Such is that cluſter of vegetables which we call a tree. Each bud produces an individual, which, without connection with the reſt, draws its own nouriſhment from the common root, by means of its own fibres or tubes, which it tranſmits downwards within the bark. Theſe tubes annually harden as the individuals die, and annually add a circle to the woody ſtock of the tree, as is very diſcernible in the fir and ſeveral other ſorts of wood: and this central ſtock becomes a mere ſupport to the congeries of individuals that grow around it. We often ſee a tree, therefore, flouriſh in its foliage, the wood of

which is ſo far decayed as to leave little ſubſtance except the bark: but if the bark, under which the radical tubes paſs downward, be removed, the whole ſoon periſhes.

If vegetables poſſeſſed no other faculty of propagation beſides that of *oviparous* generation, it is evident that no ſuch congeries as a tree could exiſt. For however prolific in *ova* any plant might be, it could only produce ſingle and detached individuals. Whereas by the *viviparous* generation the number of buds is annually increaſed, and a large family is thus produced: ſucceſſive ſwarms of individuals are thus generated, often without the evolution of a ſingle bloſſom. This laſt circumſtance altogether removes any ſuſpicion that might ariſe, that this generation is influenced by the ſexual proceſs which takes place within the flower, but a ſhort time before the embryos in the buds are produced.

Upon the whole, then, it would appear, from the facts above ſtated, that this aphoriſm of the great founder of modern botany, "*Omne vivum ex ovo*," was aſſumed upon too narrow a view of the vegetable economy; a view which he was induced to take, in conſequence of the analogy which the knowledge of the animal kingdom at that time ſuggeſted. But, at a ſubſequent period, naturaliſts, eſpecially Trembley and Bonnet, have extended our information; they have ſhewn us (to uſe the words of Bomare, Dict. Nat. Hiſt.) "que cette prétendue regle, 'qu'il n'y a point de fécondité ſans accouplement,' eſt dementie par les decouvertes faites ſur les polypes et les pucerons;" and they have pointed out to us, farther, the diffuſion of life amongſt the loweſt orders of the animal world, by the ſimple and unaſſiſted extenſion and diviſion of thoſe beings already poſſeſſed of living powers. This enlarged view of the powers of the animal kingdom leads us, on a re-conſideration of the economy of plants, to recur to the former notion, in a certain degree, of the multiplication of vegetables. We are not, however, again thrown into antient darkneſs on the ſubject; but we have acquired additional analogies, we have diſcovered new points of reſemblance, in the functions and properties of the whole race of living beings, however diſtinguiſhed and divided in the artificial claſſifications of man. And thus we come nearer to the acquiſition of general principles, and our knowledge is reduced to a ſtate of ſcientific accuracy: we learn the identity of the operations of organic life, in reſpect to production and multiplication, in all the variety of organized beings.

There is one remarkable difference, however, in the poſſeſſion of theſe powers of life by the two kingdoms, as we call them, of nature; the final cauſe of which, as we have before intimated, is, without doubt, the careful preſervation of the ſpecies among vegetables, which, being immoveable, are perpetually expoſed to every cauſe of deſtruction; and being, beſides, but annuals, like thebutterfly, are liable to annual chances of extirpation. While the higher and more complicated animals, therefore, endowed with a nervous ſyſtem and common ſenſorium, increaſe and multiply by the co-operation of different ſexes, which implies the neceſſity of *ova;* and while the more ſimple and leſs ſenſitive animals extend their ſpecies, by a ſimple independent faculty, without ſex, and without any appropriated organs; vegetable beings are endowed with both theſe faculties, and poſſeſs, in one body, the whole of the animal procreative powers. Each individual plant is thus, for the moſt part, poſſeſſed of triple energies: it is at once male, female, and independ-

ent in procreation; at once an oviparous and viviparous being. And the exiſtence of the ſpecies is thus abundantly enſured.

It ſhould be acknowledged, however, while we amuſe ourſelves with generalizing the facts with which we are acquainted, that of the economy of many extenſive claſſes, both of animal and vegetable beings, we poſſeſs a very inſufficient and defective knowledge. Moſt of the vegetable tribes aſſembled under the title of Cryptogamia ſtill deſerve to be ranked under that appellation: and with reſpect to the production of many of the Vermes (eſpecially thoſe which infeſt other animal bodies), of many of the lithophytous genera, and the animalcules of infuſions, we have derived little ſatisfactory information from the labours of naturaliſts. Subſequent inveſtigation may, therefore, diſprove our deductions, and reſtore principles which we have exploded; for in ſcience, as in verbal criticiſm,

"Multa renaſcentur quæ jam cecidêre,
"cadentque
"Quæ nunc ſunt in honore." Hor.

With minds, however, open to correction, and courting, rather than avoiding, the acquiſition of thoſe new facts which may ever militate againſt our theory, we may proceed with confidence, and each aſſert, in the philoſophical temper of Cicero, —"Hæc, ut potero, explicabo; nec tamen quaſi Pythius Apollo, certa ut ſint, et fixa, quæ dixero; ſed ut Homunculus unus è multis, probabiliora conjecturâ ſequens." Z.

☞ *We willingly give a place to the following letters on a paſſage in the* "Tears of Camphor," *reviewed in our laſt number; being ſtrictly anxious to preſerve at all times an honourable and juſt impartiality.*

Mr. Editor,

AS a conſtant reader of your Magazine, it was my fate to fall upon a curious extract from a late publication, intituled, "Tears of Camphor;" containing a moſt indecent and virulent attack upon a large and reſpectable part of the community, under the general name of 'Methodiſts.'

I preſume the objects of this calumny will feel too much contempt for it, to think themſelves called upon to dignify it with any kind of notice. The attack itſelf, together with the ephemeral book that conveys it, will doubtleſs ſoon periſh together. The Diſſenters, however, ſeem to be ſelected and held forth in ſuch a ridiculous dreſs, that, as a member of the Church of England, I am inclined to make a few obſervations on this paltry and ſcurrilous performance, relying upon your candour to give them a place in your next number.

The author of the work in queſtion ſeems not to have tried the ground he walks upon; or, in other words, to know little or nothing of what he is writing about. He has formed a puppet under the name of 'Bob Fizgig,' of whoſe attire and character he gives a laboured and diſguſting deſcription, and adds—"Such are in general all of that deteſtable claſs of people called Methodiſts." He affixes no determinate idea to the term 'Methodiſts,' but uſes it in ſo vague and unqualified a ſenſe, that we are left to gueſs at his meaning. Indeed, from what follows, we ſuppoſe the Diſſenters are intended. Can this Dr. Glyſticus (as he ſtyles himſelf) be ignorant that the Diſſenters are become, as a body, powerful by their numbers, and reſpectable by their learning? There are among them, at preſent, many who have made themſelves as conſpicuous by their labours in the cloſet as by their eloquence in the pulpit; and,

from the pains they take to educate young men in their public ſeminaries, and qualify them for the miniſtry, we may expect a ſucceſſion of holy men to ſtand as beacons in the world, to point it to ſecurity and happineſs.

Need this author be reminded that ſuch ſuns as Doddridge and Watts have illuminated the diſſenting world? Let him ſtudy the works of Matthew Henry, Mr. Baxter, John Howe, and a cloud of other witneſſes, and then, if he can, let him entertain himſelf, and inſult others, with his unmeaning and falſe aſperſions of the characters of the ſucceſſors of theſe truly great and valuable men. I ſhould ſuppoſe, although he affects to deſcribe what is tranſacted at a Methodiſt meeting, he was never preſent at one. What! do wiſe men (as he aſſerts) go to laugh at the worſhip of God at theſe conventicles? Is there any thing to excite riſible ideas in a ſolemn addreſs to the great and awful Majeſty of Heaven; in ſinging his praiſes, in hearing his ſacred oracles explained? Let him make the experiment; let him attend one of the reſpectable meeting-houſes in the metropolis; and he may, in ſpite of himſelf, verify the words of Goldſmith,

"And *fools* who came to ſcoff, re-
"main'd to pray."

and prove, that, with all his ſuperiority of learning and endowments, he has reaſon to mingle his tears with thoſe of the greaſy cook maids, &c., whom he ſo ludicrouſly deſcribes.

Profoundly ignorant of the 'dogmas' he reprobates, he inſinuates that the whole of a Methodiſt preacher's public labour is to inculcate a ſyſtem of heart-appalling terror; as if to inform man that "the Lord had forſaken him" were his occupation and delight! This I could eaſily diſprove, did it not lead me to treat of ſacred things: but I ſhall content myſelf with merely ſaying, that, when theſe preachers find it painfully neceſſary to alarm the conſcience of a man, by repreſenting his danger, it is emphatically their delight to point out his remedy.—"Behold the Lamb of God, which taketh away the ſins of the world."

His ideas of toleration prove how little he has ſtudied the nature of the ſubject, and how totally ignorant he is of it. In whatever light he may view it, the government of this country knows too well the neceſſity and the bleſſings of it to riſque its abrogation.

The cauſe of the Methodiſts will continue undiſparaged, in ſpite of this puerile attack, founded, as it is, in falſehood and malice; and they may remain entrenched in conſcious innocence, fearleſs of ſuch ſquibs as theſe, which can only prove diſguſting to all parties in religion.

I remain, Mr. Editor,
Wallingford, Yours,
7th Aug. 1804. A CHURCHMAN.

To the Editor of the Univerſal Mag.

SIR,

TO be neutral in every caſe, proves one's indifference. To ſee the cauſe of virtue and religion attacked, and yet be ſilent, is *criminal*. Believe me, then, that it is neither agreeable to my diſpoſition nor principles to be ſilent on this occaſion.

The object of this letter is to offer a few remarks on the review of "The Tears of Camphor," in your laſt number. Suffer me firſt to ſay, in my own behalf, that I am no ſectarian bigot, wild enthuſiaſt, much leſs canting Methodiſt. But if love to God, and benevolence to man, conſtitute a virtuous character, I humbly put in my claim: at any rate, theſe principles *alone operate* in writing this letter.—I will firſt diſmiſs your favourite author, and then turn to you.

He has dedicated his work to *the Devil.* And one ſhould ſhrewdly ſuppoſe, that he actually made a deſcent to the infernal palace (for the "*illuſtrious perſonage*" certainly has a *palace)* to obtain leave of his royal *patron* to dedicate his work to him. However that may be, his book is certain of meeting with the *ſanction* of the Devil; and the ſervants of the Devil, no doubt, will encourage the *ſale* of it.

His caricature of Bob Fizgig and the Methodiſts has certainly a few ſtrokes of humour in it; but it has ſo many palpable falſehoods attached to it, that it appears almoſt unneceſſary to refute them. I could return Dr. Glyſticus a portrait of himſelf, and of men of a ſimilar ſtamp, were it not that a wiſer man than himſelf ſays, "Anſwer not a fool according to his folly." A man that can ſay of a vaſt number of his fellow ſubjects, that "every vice is their's, without the ſhadow of a virtue," deſerves alike to be pitied for his *ignorance*, as cenſured for his *malice.* Such a ſentiment did not originate in a Grub-ſtreet garret, but in the antichamber of hell!

Your author's aſſertion, that "women have no *modeſty*," diſplays an ignorance of the ſex which perhaps *his aſſociations* with the fair have occaſioned. Many a debauchee has made the ſame remark. But let your Doctor go and try to corrupt thoſe who are Methodiſts upon *principle* and his ſlander will vaniſh from his mind. This aſſertion of his is, perhaps, true of a certain deſcription, whom folly and diſſipation govern; but it is a direct calumny upon nine-tenths of the ſex. With equal propriety might he aſſert, that they have no *beauty!*

To ſay alſo that "Patriotiſm is unknown in England," is to libel *two hundred thouſand* of our fellow-ſubjects who are in arms in defence of the country. To aſſert, too, "that the *ſcenery of nature* is more effectual in reclaiming an immoral man, than *ſermons, prayers,*" &c., leads one to conjecture that he is ignorant of the *intention* of ſermons, as well as the *effect* of them; and that he has never read the ſentiment of a certain old-faſhioned book, that "*the effectual fervent prayer of a righteous man availeth much.*" Let him go (if he would liſten to friendly advice) to the City-road chapel, and hear a certain young Methodiſt preacher of very popular talents, I mean talents for reaſoning, and he muſt alter his opinion. However, as "the Devil ſhould have his due," his votaries ſhall have *theirs.* Permit me, then, Mr. Editor, to thank him for his ſtrictures on dancing, for thoſe on ſelf-deception, and ſelf-intereſt, and on a ſummer evening. Theſe ideas (and there are more of the ſame kind, no doubt, in the book) appear friendly to virtue; i. e. as he would define it. Yet his picture of the Methodiſts, I muſt maintain, is illiberal, falſe, and highly defamatory. And, were it in my power, I would compel him to do penance in a Methodiſt chapel!—the penance of hearing one ſermon from the preacher before alluded to.

And now I beg to addreſs a few remarks to you as the Editor of a popular work. Your Reviewer ſays, "Our pſeudo doctor has held up to deſerved ridicule and contempt a vagabond ſet of beings called Methodiſts." I am at a loſs to know who you thus ſtigmatiſe. If it be a general term (as is by ſome underſtood), and including all who make an open profeſſion of religion, you calumniate at leaſt 500 evangelical clergy and their hearers, and almoſt the whole of the numerous and reſpectable body of diſſenters of every claſs. A ſweeping cenſure, indeed! But, happily for us all, we are in ſhelter; and the petulance and the fury of the ſtorm does not affect us. However, charity leads me to conjecture, that by Methodiſts you only mean the followers of the late Mr. Weſley. By this ſuppoſition,

I have reduced the number of theſe vagabonds within the limits of *one hundred thouſand;* for, if my memory does not fail, there are nearly that number of theſe mendicants in the united kingdom. I do not deny that there is a deal of enthuſiaſm with many of them, and, no doubt, ſome inſtances of hypocriſy and immorality, and againſt ſuch irregularities I have borne a private and public teſtimony. But after all theſe deductions from teſtimonies I cannot diſpute, from authorities it would be baſe to diſbelieve, and from perſonal knowledge, which is better than either, I will venture to aſſert, that there are at leaſt *fifty thouſand* of theſe vagabond beings, whoſe characters will bear any ſcrutiny you might inſtitute. If decency of dreſs, frugality, integrity, benevolence, and piety, can recommend them to the bleſſings of toleration, then his Majeſty has not fifty thouſand *better* ſubjects in his dominions. And let Glyſticus dare to "extend his picture, and purſue his ſubject through all its ramifications," I defy his genius or his malice to diſprove the aſſertion.

I am ſorry to appear to imitate your Doctor in the ſeverity of his ſtyle; but as you "ſubſcribe to the juſtneſs of his obſervations," you juſtly merit ſevere animadverſion.

However, to cloſe this epiſtle, if you poſſeſs any candour, honeſty, or love of truth, I ſhall expect you will give it early publicity; and in doing this you will oblige a man who, in principle and practice, is

AN ANTI-METHODIST.

Aug. 9th.

PS. As your review of the work is to be continued, I may be under the neceſſity of troubling you again on this ſubject.

☞ *As our correſpondent has implicated in ſome meaſure the* writer *of the Review of "The Tears of Camphor," he begs leave to ſay, that his expreſſions referred ſimply and wholly to thoſe itinerant, low, vulgar perſons, who hold forth on Sundays, &c. in the public fields, making a moſt indecent uſe of the Lord's name and his holy attributes.* Such *he muſt ever think a moſt ſhameful burleſque of all that is really religious; and, preſuming that ſuch was the meaning of Dr. Glyſticus, he gave his cordial aſſent to the ſtrictures quoted. No man can have a higher veneration for the religious, moral, and literary character of ſuch men as Watts, Doddridge, Prieſtley, &c.; and no man would be more anxious to repel any thing like ridicule or inſult, which might be caſt upon them, than "The Reviewer of that work."*

To the Editor of the Univerſal Mag.

SIR,

IT is with a mixed ſentiment of indignation and contempt that I take up my pen to addreſs you.—For the failings of mankind I have ever a heart to pity; for their perverſity I grieve; but their wilful depravity I abhor.

The man who does me an injury in the heat of paſſion, I can readily forgive; but he who ſyſtematically plans, and coolly executes, ſchemes of villainy, deſerves ſomething more than contempt or hatred.

Not, however, to detain you by any more general remarks, I haſten to ſay, that I have read with aſtoniſhment the contemptible and deteſtable article in the laſt volume of the Annual Review (p. 275), purporting to be a *criticiſm* on Miſs Williams's Correſpondence of Louis XVI.

I believe, Sir, there are few perſons who credit the authenticity of theſe letters, and ſtill fewer who do not deſpiſe the low, unmeaning, abuſive, and contemptible vulgarity which characteriſe the commentaries tacked to each of them by this fatuous woman. For my own part, I never was one who could diſcover in Miſs W. the ſmalleſt ſpark or glimmer of ability: in none of her productions

could I ever diſcern any thing but ſuperficial, and often ridiculous, reaſonings and theories, with a moſt bloated and affected phraſeology. When, therefore, I firſt took up her "Correſpondence of Louis XVI," I expected to find it, juſt what it is—a garbled, catchpenny, impoſture*; a mere vehicle for the anile dribblings of a woman in her dotage, joined to the weak malice of a miſguided mind. In this expectation I certainly was not diſappointed, and I therefore read, with conſiderable pleaſure, the review of the work in your Magazine. Indeed, though moſt of our periodical publications ſeemed, in ſome reſpects, inclined to admit the *probable* authenticity of the letters, they all obſerved that guarded ambiguity in their language, which ſhewed they rather wiſhed to abſtain from controverſy than to wallow in unmerited praiſe and commendation. How contemptible, then, do ſuch remarks as the following appear, in that ponderous, leaden production, ycleped "The Annual Review!"

"Theſe three volumes are *unuſually gratifying!*" p. 275, vol. II.

"The papers themſelves offer, for the moſt part, a *convincing internal evidence of their authenticity;* and betray *few marks* of being *garbled* or *inflected;* yet the letters previous to the revolution *appear written*† with leſs talent than thoſe during the revolution; and ſo many of them diſplay the refinements and *artifices of compoſitions* (moſt obſcurely elegant!), that one cannot help ſuſpecting a *private ſecretary* of Louis to *have drawn up* the greater part of theſe letters; although, from motives of politeneſs or propriety, they were, perhaps, tranſcribed by the king's *own hand.*" (Remember, reader, it was neither his foot nor his elbow that tranſcribed the letter—but his hand!)

Without ſtopping to animadvert upon the miſerable language and grammatical hallucinations which diſfigure the above excerpts, I may be allowed to obſerve, that they diſplay *vaſt* depth of *penetration;* and nothing could be more happy than the idea of making the ſecretary compoſe, and the king copy! What a pity it is that Miſs Williams herſelf did not think of ſome ſuch convenient ſubterfuge by which to elude the infamy that now attaches to her name! However, ſhe certainly ſtands indebted to this literary journeyman of Arthur Aſkin, in whom, by the bye, the ſuppoſition appears infinitely leſs venial than it would have done in Miſs W. She was trying to impoſe upon the public, and might with ſome plauſibility have employed every means which could render the effort availing; but the Reviewer had no ſuch object; and it was his duty (provided he had ſufficient ſenſe) to have warned the Engliſh public againſt the petty artifices of this ſilly woman.

Beſides, let me aſk him, on *what* does he ground his aſſertion, that the letters *are* authentic? He *ſays*, they are; and he moreover ſays that they contain *internal evidence* of their authenticity: this internal evidence I would thank him to ſhew; though, from the concluſion of this curious paragraph, in which he ſo *ingeniouſly* implicates Louis XVIth's private ſecretary, I am ſtrongly inclined to ſuſpect he wrote without at all underſtanding the nature of his ſubject.

But the following remarks exceed every thing that abſurdity ever yet dictated.

"The tranſlations of theſe letters are executed with the *eaſe*, the *elegance*, the *idiomatic ambidexterity!!* of a PATRIOT‡ of *both countries!* They

* That it *is* an impoſture can no longer be doubted by any one who gives an attentive peruſal to M. de Moleville's "Refutation," &c.

† Let me aſk, what ſchool-boy would not have been flogged, had he blundered in his theme ſo egregiouſly upon grammar?

‡ I aſk, in the name of common ſenſe, whether there was ever a greater inſult offered to a Britiſh public than this? A "*patriot* of *both countries!*" Waving for a moment its

will be appealed to by *future grammarians to decide controverſies of language, and to aſſiſt in aſcertaining the ſhades of meaning which ſeparate* SYNONYMOUS PARALLELISMS! They conſtitute, in their preſent form, a book remarkably well adapted to aſſiſt young perſons in the acquirement of French." p. 278.

I can account for the above paragraph, Mr. Editor, only in two ways: one, that it was written by Miſs Williams herſelf (for I *know* that it is a very common thing for authors to review their own books); the other, that it is the production of ſome pedagogue, who has been able to blunder through the French only by the help of Miſs W.'s garbled tranſlation. Sir, I pledge myſelf to prove that there is not, in the whole of the three volumes, ſix lines together of the tranſlation which does not contain ſome gallicifms, ſome unnatural inverſion of phraſeology, or ſome groſs blunder. How ſhameful, then, it is, that men ſhould be allowed to inſult the public with ſuch dribblings of ignorance; and it is unpardonable in the friends of the writer that they did not prevent him from expoſing his ſterility.

This may ſerve to ſhew the *literary* qualifications of the writers in this Review: let the following ſpeak for their *principles*.

"The commentaries are in general pervaded by an HUMANE and EQUITABLE ſpirit, *favourable* to *liberty**, to *morality*, and to *rational religion*. The inſincerity of Lewis is indeed arraigned, but it is there. (Where?) The Girondiſt party is indeed applauded, but it has *exalted claims to admiration!*" Ib.

This contemptible effuſion of rank Jacobiniſm, you will probably think, with me, is altogether unworthy of ſpecific notice. Let it therefore ſink into oblivion, together with the ponderous volume of dulneſs which gave it birth!

I cannot but confeſs, that I read the whole account of Miſs Williams's Correſpondence in this Review with ſentiments of decided diſapprobation; and Arthur Aikin will certainly enjoy no enviable ſhare of obloquy, as the oſtenſible means of throwing ſuch naufeous filth into ſociety. But there are many other articles in this laſt volume which but too evidently betray the malignant ſpirit which actuates ſome of the perſons concerned in it; ſee particularly the remarks on "the Revolutionary Plutarch, and the preceding article," p. 510. I have not however yet done with the "Annual Review," and will at leaſt add my endeavours towards ſtripping the maſk off from the conductors of a work which is in many reſpects calculated to ſupport the vileſt principles.

Conſcious, from the conduct of your reſpectable Journal, that it is your firſt wiſh to further the intereſts of morality, religion, and *ſound* politics, I have no heſitation in earneſtly requeſting the inſertion of this letter; which will not only gratify the pride of the writer, but ſtimulate him to ſome farther remarks upon the "Annual Review." I remain, &c.

Edinburgh, ASEM.
July 22, 1804.

For the Univerſal Magazine.

ALWAYS anxious to promote whatever may concern the general intereſts of human nature, we haſten to communicate to our readers the

Hibernian ſtupidity, and taking it in the ſenſe it was probably meant to be taken in, what a miſerable effuſion of democratic ſpleen it preſents! The woman who applauds the murder of Louis XVI, and who has been, throughout the whole of the revolution, a fanatical admirer of its acts, a *patriot* of *both countries!* i.e. a *patriot of England!!* "Oh, ſhame! where is thy bluſh?"

* Yes, ſuch liberty as France *now* poſſeſſes; ſuch liberty as ſhe *has* poſſeſſed during the laſt fourteen years. Such language is infamous.

following apparently important discovery. The ſubjoined extract is taken from "The Seaman's Friend;" or a method by which, it is ſaid, any perſon may preſerve his life in deep water, and in caſe of ſhipwreck. The following wood cut gives a much clearer idea of the thing than any deſcription in words; and we mention with pleaſure, that a trial may be made of the utility of the "Seaman's Friend," by application to Mr. Malliſon, to whoſe advertiſements we refer thoſe of our readers who are intereſted in its ultimate ſucceſs.

a a a a two pieces of ſtrong tape connecting the Friend together, tied on each ſide; *b b b b* ſtraps that faſten it to the cloaths; C C a ſingle ſtrap for thoſe that prefer it.

MAN, who by his ingenuity and active mind has brought every element into ſubjection, and who within theſe few years has dived into the moſt ſecret receſſes of nature, has hitherto been baffled by water alone. His ſhips partially command it; but in caſe of wreck, he pays, nevertheleſs, a fatal tribute in the yearly ſacrifice of many thouſands of men in the very prime of their lives, and when moſt capable of being uſeful to their country. It is thus that commerce takes ample though ſilent revenge on its votaries, ever holding out the deluſive hope of gain, while itſelf is the greateſt ſource of all evil.

The preſervation of life, during ſhipwreck, has for ages been the deſideratum of individuals in every maritime nation. Various have been the rewards held out, and numerous the inventions that have from time to time been brought forward: to recount them is needleſs; it is ſufficient to obſerve, that the evil remains as great as it ever was, and is an unfortunate proof of the inſufficiency of thoſe different attempts to produce the deſired effect.

Air and cork are the only things capable of being uſed for this purpoſe, on account of their ſpecifical lightneſs over water. Cork, independent of its lightneſs, and contrary to moſt other ſubſtances, poſſeſſes a natural power of repelling or refuſing to connect itſelf with water; and air is 840 times lighter than water. To confine air, tin pipes or an apparatus with apartments have been generally uſed, and, in their recent ſtate, anſwer the purpoſe in an open ſea or river. But two material objections forbid their general and excluſive uſe; the firſt is, the conſiderable expence which muſt be incurred to compenſate the artiſt for his labour and materials in their conformation; and the ſecond, and by far the moſt important, is, that in the hour of peril and danger they are no longer your ſafeguard. Shipwrecks ever happen near ſhore; for thoſe which founder at ſea are in a leſs proportion than one to a thouſand. The violence with which people are thrown againſt rocks, &c. cauſes the frail tin to give way, and occaſions the water to ruſh in; when, inſtead of aſſiſting to preſerve life, it acts the contrary part, by admitting the water into the cavities; thus producing an increaſe of weight, which quickly carries down the almoſt vanquiſhed ſufferer to a ſpeedier death. This is the occaſion of tin having been laid aſide.

Cork jackets are the next and only invention that merits any conſideration, and it was, till lately, the mariner's only friend. No man having one on can go to the bottom; and though it leaves him without much aſſiſtance as a ſwimmer, yet, unleſs he gets drowned by his head being kept under water, he is ſure of being ſafely landed ſomewhere, and conſequently his life preſerved. The inconvenience attending this invention, and which has prevented its being generally uſed, and always ſoon laid aſide, is known to every man. In calm water only it does well. By its bulk, and the manner in which its principle acts on the body, it proves, in a great degree, a hinderance to ſwimming or action of any kind. It forces the individual who cannot ſwim to lie on the water like a log, on his belly, back, or ſide, juſt as the balance of the cork, or motion of the water, happens to incline him; and, in rough water, forcing the head under, and leaving the feet in the air, which requires great exertion of the perſon who wears it to right himſelf again, and counteract this tendency to inverſion. The continual action of the arms to keep the mouth out of the water when thrown on the belly, is very great; and this accident is often liable to occur, as the jacket cannot keep the

erect position, but the wearer is thrown to and fro, from side to side, from back to face, and all the various modifications of position, which is not influenced by the will of the individual, but the chance guidance of the waves. The neceſſary exertion to oppoſe the action of the water from ſo inverting or altering the upright poſture, beſides the adequate force required to move ſuch a maſs through the reſiſting medium, ſoon tires and exhauſts the moſt reſolute, athletic, and ſkilful; and the hopeleſs mariner at laſt reſigns himſelf to his fate.

Such are the impediments which have prevented theſe contrivances from becoming the uſeful aſſiſtants their inventors and the world wiſhed them to be.

Many years have now paſſed ſince any experiment has been attempted with a probability of ſucceſs (except the life boat), and mankind has been obliged to ſubmit to the evil, as well as to every concomitant calamity which his genius has yet failed to obviate; and theſe calamities become more or leſs poignant, according as his actions in this ſublunary exiſtence inſpire him, or not, with the ſoothing expectation to enjoy the bliſs of a future world; and his death is perhaps rendered additionally painful, by the agonizing thought of his wife and family being left a prey to helpleſs misfortune here!

The author, in a little book, explains the nature of his contrivance, and which he names the Seaman's Friend. It conſiſts of two ſimple pieces of cork, placed in ſuch a manner on the human body as to aſſiſt it in ſwimming either on the back or belly at will, and when tired, admitting of repoſe, the body remaining perpendicular in the water, and poſſeſſing, when ſo, the free uſe of the hands, arms, and feet, enabling the wearer to take every advantage of circumſtances. Indeed, ſhould faintneſs be induced through fatigue, or the individual fall aſleep from wearineſs, his life may be preſerved, by the depending gravity of the legs and thighs keeping the body in an upright poſition, while the head and neck are conſtantly out of the water. The apparatus will enable him to uſe his feet when he feels the bottom; his hands, when any thing preſents itſelf to aſſiſt him, or he himſelf wiſhes to aſſiſt others; and the ſhield thus given his perſon will, in a great meaſure, prevent the dreadful conſequences of being thrown againſt the rock or ſhore. The application appears to be at once ſimple and eaſy, and conſiſts of two pieces of cork; one acts as a breaſt-plate, and the other as a back-board, connected over the ſhoulders on each ſide the neck by two ſtrong pieces of tape, faſtened on the body by tying on each ſide with two other pieces, and by another piece of tape between the legs; or the latter piece of tape may be tied to a pair of pantaloons, to which are ſtrings which tie to the bottom of the two pieces of cork. This way has the advantage of not chafing the perſon after being long in the water: the view of the plate or figure will, however, explain this better than any deſcription. There is no occaſion to be diveſted of any part of the cloathing, except boots and coat; the additional weight of the other parts of the dreſs being inconſiderable when immerſed in water. Pantaloons are preferred to looſe trowſers, on account of the water not getting between the dreſs and the body.

The author's proſpectus has the following paragraph.

"I know perfectly well the difficulty of introducing any thing novel, let the merit or ſimplicity be ever ſo great or valuable to the community. In the headſtrong, weak, proud, envious mind, it will ever find an enemy; its uſefulneſs

is never conſidered: incapable, themſelves, of forming a generous idea, as far as a diſſentient voice goes, they give it heartily. How different is this, contraſted with the actions of the philanthropic man! He examines, and, when he finds the principles of any thing new to have a moral or uſeful tendency, and capable of being ſerviceable to the world in general, he gives it encouragement."

ON THE DISTINCTION BETWEEN THE WORD *Mean* AND *Means* IN ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. EDITOR,

THERE is great difference of opinion about the propriety of uſing the word means in the ſingular ſenſe, as "by every means in his power," &c. Now, though it cannot be denied that many writers, even of great merit, make uſe of that phraſe, it is no leſs ungrammatical. The adjective *every*, which implies each one of all, is of the ſingular number, indeed it has no plural ſignification; yet it is uſed with *means*, a plural noun. Frequent uſe is no authority for violating a rule in grammar, *ex abuſu non arguitur ad uſum:* beſides, the way of avoiding ſuch falſe concord is eaſy. We can ſay by this mean, or by *every mean* in his power in the ſingular; and by *all means*, by no means, or by theſe means, in the plural. The word comes from the French *moyen*, way or expedient; as *Je connois ſes moyens*, I am acquainted with his means. *Il n'y a pas moyen de la faire*, there is no doing it, &c. Thus the French uſe the word according to the ſtrict rules of grammar; and we may have fallen into the miſapplication of it, from its adoption into our language; not duly conſidering whether it was a noun ſingular or plural, the French having many nouns ſubſtantive ſingular ending with an s. Let us, therefore, diſcountenance an error which we can ſo eaſily correct; and not plead as an excuſe for continuing in it, that many celebrated men in the pulpit ſet the example. In ſome caſes falſe concord in the ſcriptures is pointed to, as partaking of the ſublime; "The moſt higheſt," for inſtance. On the theatre, too, we ſometimes hear "by every means in my power," &c.; but a ſpeaker here is not ſo good an authority, becauſe many of the plays, being antient, contained more French words whoſe import was not ſo well underſtood as at this day.

Our language has attained to a great excellence in grammar and diction: let us preſerve and even improve its purity as much as we can; and let the *Univerſal Magazine* be univerſally admired for the correctneſs of its own ſtyle, and for its readineſs to give place to any remark made with the view of improving and exalting the Engliſh language in the eyes of the learned of every country.

PHILOLOGUS.

To the Editor of the Univerſal Mag.

SIR,

I WISH to acquaint the public, through your widely circulating Magazine, of a ſerious error into which many perſons unhappily fall by wrongly treating a diſorder very common at this ſeaſon of the year. It is a pain in the ſtomach and bowels, frequently occaſioned by eating inordinately of fruit, eſpecially of plums or filberts. A diarrhœa, or lax ſtate of the belly, generally prevails; and thoſe good houſewives who pretend to know moſt of the matter, and who aſcribe it even to the right cauſe, do nevertheleſs adopt a wrong treatment for the patient. Suppoſing ſomething obnoxious is retained in the ſtomach and bowels, they adminiſter purgatives, thereby changing a ſimple diarrhœa into a

confirmed dyſentery or bloody-flux. Now, as the lax ſtate of the bowels is occaſioned by the ſtimulating acid of the fruit eaten in too great an abundance, the remedy ought to be of a mucilaginous and lubricating quality; ſuch as broth, chocolate, ſago, arrow-root, or water-gruel, which, though mentioned laſt, is not to be eſteemed the leaſt. Theſe are the means beſt calculated for ſupplying the mucus which has been abraded from the viſcera by the acrimonious juice of unripe fruit, and for reſtoring the digeſtive power of the ſtomach, enfeebled or oppreſſed by an overload of crude ſubſtances like filberts, hazel nuts, &c. &c.

Every phyſician and ſurgeon knows the miſchiefs occaſioned by the wrong courſe above pointed out. To cure a lax ſtate of the bowels, by giving purging medicines (rhubarb, tincture of rhubarb, ſenna, magneſia, Daffy's elixir, &c. for inſtance), is like the attempt to extinguiſh a fire by throwing gun-powder on it. It is adding cauſe to cauſe; and though it cannot be denied that numbers do get well under this injudicious treatment, owing to the natural ſtrength of their conſtitution, yet it is equally certain that many perſons are thrown into fatal dyſenteries and the grave, who, if wiſely managed, or even left to Nature herſelf, might ſoon have recovered their former health and ſtrength.

This caution cannot fail to have a good effect, and therefore wants no advocate with you for its admiſſion among your other uſeful papers. I am yours,

MEDICUS.

To the Editor of the Univerſal Mag.

SIR,

AS it is compatible with the deſign of your excellent Miſcellany to notice every thing that concerns our national character, as well in our faſhions, as in our laws; I trouble you with a few words upon the caprice diſplayed in our taſte in trifling matters. The women were complained of for running into extremes in dreſs—from a Dutch lady's *full bottom* (I don't mean *wig*), to a ſingle muſlin coat over her *chemiſe*, nay, even to the diſcarding the modeſt *ſwan-down-dicky*. Now the men have equally expoſed themſelves to the ſame animadverſion for verſatility. They have not adopted the thin queue for themſelves only, but they have *depilated* their horſes' tails*, that they may both *be in uniform*, to uſe a military phraſe (and which it is the height of *bon ton* to do on all occaſions). It might ſeem reaſonable to ſuppoſe, not only that the horſe and his rider had brought their *back parts* into contact, but that they had actually laid their heads together to look ſmart, or, as the word is, *natty;* in ſhort, to appear all of a piece. This faſhion, however, is not to be found too much fault with, for it has been attended with one good: it has brought that which was called a *rat-tailed* horſe into vogue; a creature which ought never to have been diſeſteemed, as rat-tailed horſes were always remarked for the goodneſs of their diſpoſition and movements. We have ſpeculators of every kind; and, therefore, what has been ſaid may be true,—that a few of our daſhing fellows, who regulate the ton, bought up all the rat-tailed horſes at a reduced price; and then, pretending to have had them trimmed for chargers, they have ſold them to our city commandants at enormous prices. A Blackwell-hall factor, at the head of one of our battalions, gave no leſs than two hundred guineas for his *Bucephalus*, which is more than

* What the French will ſay of us on this occaſion, of our horſes' tails having no hair, I know not; but in the time of the common wealth, they obſerved, "the Engliſh had a barbarous cuſtom of cutting off the *heads* of their kings, and the *tails* of their horſes.

a pound for every hair on his tail. But, Mr. Editor, the chief reaſon of my troubling you at this time, is, to put thoſe on their guard who may chance to have a *gooſe-rump* horſe; for I underſtand two or three city field officers of cavalry, who are one day in the Stock Exchange, and the next on the parade or at exerciſe, have reſolved to ſnap up all the gooſe-rump horſes, and then having them all in their own hands as *omnium*, they will deal them out at any price, like *ſcrip*, under the pretence that their rumps have been raiſed up *ſecundem artem* by Doctor *Gambados*, on purpoſe to give an elegant appearance to the huzzar cloak when it is ſpread over the horſe's hind quarters.

I hope I ſhall be in time to prevent ſo avaricious a combination for duping our raw and rich recruits. I am Sir,

Your humble ſervant,

A CAVALRY SUBALTERN.

To the Editor of the Univerſal Mag.

SIR,

I TRUST your truly patriotic Miſcellany will always avoid a conduct which in ſome of its contemporaries is ſo offenſive to an independent mind: I mean that of praiſing every miniſter, be he whomſoever he may. It is to this ſervility and venality in our diurnal prints that we owe many of our preſent ſerious difficulties. The honeſt, the ſincere part of the public has no opportunity to put in a word of complaint in the diſcuſſions, or rather in the eulogiums on the premier's adminiſtration. Whether it be Mr. Addington, or Mr. Pitt, all muſt be well under ſuch *able*, *wiſe*, and *honeſt* management. Your's was the only publication of its kind which ſpoke the ſentiments of the free-born Engliſhman upon the incapacity of our late ruler. Your third number of the New Series not only gave an excellent portrait of his perſon, but a true picture of his mind, and a juſt eſtimate of his talents. His ſun of glory, you ſaid (and it happened immediately after), was about to ſet. I ſhall be glad to ſee his ſucceſſor's abilities pourtrayed in the ſame maſterly way, and to hear your opinion of the probability of his continuing in power. If *oratory* would extricate the nation from danger, we ſhould have an invulnerable ſhield in Mr. Pitt: but oratory facilitates the work of *taxation* alſo, and there is the greateſt of all dangers. Lord Bacon, ſpeaking on the true greatneſs of kingdoms and ſtates, ſays (Jones's edit. of Bacon's Moral, Economical, and Political Eſſays, p. 139), "It is impoſſible that the ſame people or nation ſhould be both the lion's whelp, and the aſs between burdens:" he adds, "neither will it be, that a people overlaid with taxes ſhould ever become valiant and martial." This great writer acknowledges that taxes levied by conſent of the people do abate their courage leſs; but on this ſubject he concludes, that "NO PEOPLE OVERCHARGED WITH TRIBUTE IS FIT FOR EMPIRE."

Yours,

Aug. 4th, 1804. OXONIENSIS.

ANSWERS TO THE HISTORICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL QUESTIONS PROPOSED IN THE LAST NUMBER.

QUEST. I. Which are the moſt important epochs between the invaſion of the Holy Land by Joſhua, and the change of the form of government among the Iſraelites from a republic to a monarchy?

In this period of three hundred and fifty-ſix years many important events took place among the Iſraelites; but their hiſtory is not eaſily reduced to the form which would aſcertain preciſely each epoch. The land which they conquered was divided among the tribes, and then

among families. The people lived, at times, quietly and happily on their own poſſeſſions: at others, they were in ſubjection to ſome of their more powerful neighbours. We read little of either, but the exploits of their heroes probably laid the foundation for much that is recorded in thoſe times in profane hiſtory.

The chief events are, the extermination almoſt of the tribe of Benjamin: the deliverance of Iſrael by Deborah and Barah from the tyranny of Jabin, the King of Canaan: a ſimilar deliverance from the power of Midian by Gideon: the victory of Jephthah over the ſons of Ammon, and conſequent dedication of his daughter: the extraordinary life and death of Samſon, and the loſs and reſtoration of the ark of the covenant.

It is not neceſſary nor uſeful to burden the mind with the dates of theſe events. They are, in a great meaſure, uncertain. The war againſt the tribe of Benjamin might take place ſome time about the year 1420 before Chriſt, which was excited by a very atrocious act of ſome members of that tribe, and purſued with relentleſs and unjuſtifiable violence by the other tribes, till they had reduced the number of the unfortunate tribe to only ſix hundred men. A woman had been treated ill, and in a moſt ſcandalous manner—her death was the conſequence: but in the puniſhment of the crime no regard was paid to the laws of juſtice or humanity.

The deliverance by Deborah and Barah is placed about the year 1285 before Chriſt, and the beautiful ſong, compoſed by Deborah upon the occaſion, ſhews the prior miſerable ſtate of her countrymen, and is an excellent ſpecimen of the ſuperior poetical ſpirit which exiſted in the choſen people. Gideon's victory is placed in the year 1245 before Chriſt, and is remarkable for the ſmall number of men by which it was obtained, and the manner of their ſelection for ſo glorious a purpoſe. Jephthah's victory happened about the year 1188 before Chriſt, and the many diſputes on his celebrated vow fix out attention on this part of ſacred hiſtory. The death of Samſon may be placed about the year 1117 before Chriſt, and the deſtruction of the chief families of the Philiſtines excited a dreadful inſurrection, which ends, however, in a great ſlaughter of the Iſraelites, and the loſs of the ark. The Philiſtines, rejoicing in the poſſeſſion of the ſacred treaſure, expiated their impiety by a ſevere puniſhment, and the reſtoration of the ark to the Iſraelites is ſuppoſed to have happened in the year after the death of Samſon.

Queſt. II. What are the reflections to which theſe events give riſe?

The conduct of the profligate men of Benjamin muſt excite the indignation of every well diſpoſed mind. Such indignation was natural in the other tribes, and the crime called loudly for exemplary puniſhment. But in what manner was it to be puniſhed? Was war, a civil war, the true way of puniſhing it? The power of puniſhing was in the tribe; and a regular accuſation ſhould have been made, and the criminals left to the ordinary courſe of juſtice. But the indignant tribes were led away by their paſſions: they would take the puniſhment into their own hands: they thought of one crime only, but not of the ſtill greater crime they were committing, till they had nearly exterminated a tribe; and then the horror of their own bad conduct reduced them to reflect to what an extent they had indulged their revenge. This is an excellent leſſon both to nations and individuals, and in the late times might have been attended to with

great advantage. Good men may be allowed to expreſs their indignation at vice; but let them be on their guard, leſt their virtue runs into the contrary exceſs, and becomes more hurtful than the vice which they denounce. In this country, at preſent, the caution is particularly neceſſary: the language lately uſed againſt ſuppoſed jacobins among us ſhews that the perſons who uſe it have all the diſpoſitions, if they had the power, to exceed them in virulence, malignity, and cruelty.

The ſubjection of the Iſraelites to the King of Canaan is a melancholy proof of the eaſe with which a nation may degenerate, and become, by its own folly, a prey to thoſe people whom it once had conquered. The Iſraelites had an excellent conſtitution: they forgot its ſpirit, and qualified themſelves for ſlavery. That they were rouſed out of it by a woman, is a proof that no nation can at any time be ſaid to be totally loſt. Their antient vigour may be renewed when leaſt expected: but a departure from the principle which gives victory in the day of battle is neceſſarily followed by abject ſervility.

In the victory of Gideon we ſee the effect of confidence in Him who alone rules the events of war. Profane hiſtory frequently commemorates the defeat of great armies by ſmall bodies of men, but never one in which the diſparity of numbers was ſo great as in this inſtance.—The ſtratagem by which the enemy was put to the rout would never have occurred to a modern general, nor would he, when at the head of a large army, be brought to diſmiſs it, and to march in full confidence of victory at the head of three hundred men. But God's ways are not like our ways, nor his thoughts like our thoughts: and this we might know from the general hiſtory of mankind, as well as from the particular fact here recorded.

Jephthah obtained a great victory over the ſons of Ammon, and is ſaid, in conſequence of a vow previouſly made, to have offered up for it his daughter in ſacrifice. We read of ſuch ſacrifices not unfrequently in profane hiſtory; but this is the only one of the kind mentioned of any of the ſons of Iſrael. Is it probable, then, on the firſt mention of it, that a brave general ſhould have thus put to death his only daughter, when ſuch a crime was peculiarly forbidden by the Jewiſh law? The fact, then, ought to be ſpecifically declared to deſerve credibility; and as he might in conſequence of his vow have devoted her to the ſervice of the altar, and have thus loſt all hopes of a future family by her; ſo in conſequence of this dedication the young women might have annually viſited her to bemoan her ſituation. As the words in which the fact is recorded will bear this interpretation, we have ſufficient grounds for doubting the ſacrifice, and believing that Jephthah by no means ſtained his victory by ſo deteſtable an action as the murder of his daughter.

The life and death of Samſon diſtinguiſh him amongſt the heroes of ſacred writ. His great ſtrength was united to great abſtinence: but he was not proof againſt a paſſion which has been the ruin of ſo many heroes both in antient and modern times. The extraordinary feats of this hero have been made the ſtanding jeſt of infidelity, and many have endeavoured to interpret the hiſtory ſo as to deprive it as much as poſſible of the marvellous. But the latter is a needleſs taſk. The whole life of the man was under the peculiar guidance of Providence; and the events recorded of him, if not to be paralleled in profane hiſtory, are not the leſs to be

credited; for the power by which he was ſupported was equally competent to perform every action by the weakeſt inſtrument.

The loſs of the ark of God was diſgraceful to the Iſraelites; but the manner of its reſtoration was a proof of the Divine interpoſition. The leſſon intended to be conveyed by it is of the utmoſt importance to mankind, but has in later ages been grievouſly miſunderſtood and neglected. The ark of God, that is, true religion, ſtands not in need of any human ſupport: when left to itſelf, to its own energies, its victories are the moſt complete: the Iſraelite, who attempted to ſupport it when tottering, juſtly expiated his crime by death, becauſe he betrayed a want of confidence in God; and all who would ſupport religion by hopes of reward, or fear of puniſhment, prove only that they are ſtrangers to its power, and participate in the guilt and deſerve the puniſhment of the Iſraelites. If chriſtians duly conſidered this leſſon, we ſhould hear no more of teſts and oaths: both catholicks and proteſtants would equally be emancipated from each other's yoke: religion would produce its due effect on the lives of men; and civil government would be no longer embarraſſed by the diſputes of thoſe who pretend to ſo much zeal, for what, after all, is only the effervescence of their own depraved imaginations.

Queſt. III. Which are the moſt important epochs between the reformation and the revolution in 1688?

Theſe epochs are, the deſtruction of the Spaniſh fleet, or Invincible Armada, as it was proudly called; the execution of Charles the Firſt; and the reſtoration of the Stuart family in the perſon of Charles the Second.

The deſtruction of the Spaniſh Armada took place in the year 1588, and by this event, and the ſucceſs of the Dutch in their efforts to gain their liberty, the power of Spain was ſo broken, that, with all the wealth of the two Indias at its command, it has, from that time, been gradually ſinking in conſequence among the nations of Europe. Spain was, at that time, the chief European power; and its bigotted prince, from the knowledge he had of England, did not doubt that he ſhould ſoon bring us into abſolute ſubjection, break the ſpirit of liberty which prevailed in this country, and reſtore all the folly and impiety of popery. For this purpoſe the preparations were immenſe: veſſels were conſtructed of a ſize till then unknown, and the ſmall ſhips of the Engliſh were ſuppoſed to have no chance with them; and thus the ſea being open for the landing of the Spaniſh army from the Low Countries under the Prince of Parma, no doubt was entertained at Rome and Madrid that the irregular levies of the Engliſh muſt fall an eaſy prey to the beſt diſciplined troops of Europe. An engagement, however, took place on July 24th, which ſhook the confidence of the Spaniard. On the 27th he waited in vain for the army of the Prince of Parma off Calais: the Engliſh fleet, increaſing in numbers, purſued him, and, by a ſkilful manœuvre with fire-ſhips, threw him into confuſion. His fleet was diſperſed; a ſtorm deſtroyed many; and fifty-three ſhips only returned, in a moſt miſerable condition, to relate the diſmal tale in their own country of the proweſs of the Engliſh, the poor effect of the pope's conſecration of their enterprize, and a complete refutation of his pretended infallibility.

The execution of Charles the Firſt took place on the thirtieth of January, in the year 1648. This unfortunate, and miſguided prince laid down his life with great fortitude, and the church has conſecrated the day by a faſt, to celebrate what is

called his martyrdom. Every one muſt lament the iſſue of thoſe troubles which diſturbed his reign, and ended in his miſerable death: but the propriety of calling him a martyr has been diſputed, as hiſtory affords us too many inſtances of princes being depoſed, and meeting with untimely deaths, without the ſuppoſition that they were the witneſſes of any peculiar truth. The day is now little obſerved; leſs, perhaps, than it ought to be, as the hiſtory of this reign, and the fatal termination of it, ſerve as an excellent leſſon to both prince and people; a leſſon by which the errors of both parties may receive due reprobation, and timely checks. It muſt be remembered, that this day has produced many excellent diſcourſes; and if, from a natural cauſe, ſome have been ſwayed too much on either ſide, there have been others who, holding the balance ſteadily, have weighed with impartiality the duties of both parties; and traced with a ſteady hand that delicate line which ſeparates the pretenſions of the ſovereign and the allegiance of the ſubject.

The reſtoration of the Stuart family took place on May 29th, 1660, and is an epoch that deſerves peculiar notice. The miſeries which the people had ſuffered in the late convulſion rendered their joy exceſſive on the reſtoration of their antient kingly government. It was naturally expected, that, as adverſity is the beſt inſtructor of princes, the exiled ſovereign would return to his country with a diſpoſition to heal its wounds, and with wiſdom to govern it on conſtitutional principles. The example of his father's death would be a check to every inclination to arbitrary ſway; and, ſeeing the evils ariſing from a contention between the prerogative of the crown and the claims of the people, the ſon would govern with prudence, and do every thing for his own honour and the people's happineſs. But the people were too ſanguine in their expectations; they left too much to the diſpoſitions of an individual: their leaders had not laid down thoſe checks which would have been as ſerviceable to the new king as beneficial to his ſubjects. Hence, his reign was full of diſquiet and mortification; and the diſcontents ariſing from it not being ſuppreſſed but increaſed by his ſucceſſor, made neceſſary that revolution which, in the famous bill of rights, has laid the true baſis of Engliſh liberty.

Queſt. IV. What are the reflections to which theſe epochs give riſe?

At the preſent moment we cannot think of the deſtruction of the Spaniſh Armada, without conſidering the preparations now making for the invaſion of this country by a powerful enemy, and the confidence of his threats to deſtroy our influence in the world. What Spain was in the reign of Elizabeth, France is now. In her time, a great army was prepared in the Low Countries to attack us; on the heights of Boulogne a ſimilar army is ready for the ſame purpoſe. An immenſe fleet was to tranſport the Spaniſh army to our ſhores; our preſent enemy has no fleet, but he truſts to his fortune or the chapter of accidents to enable him to convey, in his boats, a ſtill greater army; and, if he can evade our fleets, he deſpiſes the force that we can bring into the field to reſiſt him. The ſame confidence ſeems to prevail in France that formerly did in Spain.

In ſuch a ſituation of our country, the courage manifeſted by our glorious queen, the zeal of her people, the activity of her commanders, both on ſea and on land, cannot be too much in our thoughts. Engliſhmen then had a mighty power to contend with, but not a breaſt in the iſland was filled with diſmay. "The fleet," as is expreſſed by Mr. Frend, in his late

Eſſay on Patriotiſm, " rode tri-
" umphant on the waves: it ap-
" proaches to an iſland in which
" men were no longer dupes to
" that ſanctified mockery with
" which their invaders were elated:
" on ſea and land every heart is
" inſpired only with one ſentiment,
" to preſerve their country, or pe-
" riſh in its defence." The virgin queen addreſſed her troops with that firmneſs ariſing from true courage, and a due dependance on Providence. " Providence, then, aſſur-
" edly ſmiled on this highly fa-
" voured country. The mighty
" fleet which was to pour out
" forces to cruſh the ſpirit of li-
" berty, to deſtroy the freedom of
" religion, to introduce an odious
" and contemptible ſuperſtition, be-
" came the ſport of the winds and
" the waves, and a prey to the
" activity and courage of our ſail-
" ors. Never was a time in which
" a nation had greater reaſon for
" gratitude to heaven for ſuch a
" deliverance: never let the re-
" membrance be blotted out; and,
" if a haughty foe ſhould, at any
" time, make a ſimilar attack, let
" every breaſt be animated with
" equal zeal to protect its country,
" its liberty, and its independence."

Great Britain is now better prepared to reſiſt any enemy, than it was in the time of Elizabeth. The forces of the whole iſland can be brought into the field: upwards of four hundred thouſand volunteers can march; and between one and two hundred thouſand regular ſoldiers may be oppoſed to the enemy. With all his immenſe preparations, he cannot land more than a hundred thouſand men on the iſland; and if that army is competent to great exploits, an iſland like ours would deſerve every reproach, and merit the moſt abject ſlavery, if it could not compel ſuch an army to ſubmit before it had advanced fifty miles into the country. The example of Harold would prevent our commanders from riſking a premature battle; when the enemy might, on advancing into the country, be ſurrounded with four armies, each equal in numbers, and ſuperior to him in reſources.

As the efforts of Spain, in the reign of Elizabeth, naturally lead us to a compariſon of them with thoſe in France at preſent, the fate of the unhappy Charles leads us to a ſimilar cataſtrophe a few years back in the neighbouring country. France and England have each ſeen their ſovereign's blood ſhed on the ſcaffold; each have ſeen their country deſolated, when the bands of lawful government were diſſolved, and the country fell a prey to anarchy and confuſion. Theſe are awful events in hiſtory, full of inſtruction to mankind, if man was really able to derive leſſons of wiſdom from experience. The Sacred Moraliſt juſtly puts into the mouth of wiſdom the true ſaying: " By me kings reign, and princes execute juſtice." A fatal departure from her rules in the attempt of Charles to ſtretch his prerogative, and the ill adviſed ſtep taken by him to ſeize the five members of the Houſe of Commons, led to that breach between himſelf and his people, which both his friends and his enemies combined to widen inſtead of repairing, and which led to a ſtate of warfare between them. When the ſword is once drawn, who can tell when it will be ſheathed? when a ſovereign is in the power of his exaſperated ſubjects, who will not tremble for his ſafety? The unfortunate monarch of France could not be charged with ſtretching the prerogative, as he received it on his acceſſion to the throne: he rather relaxed it with too unſteady a hand; and he fell a prey to the unbounded licentiouſneſs of his people, created by the errors of former reigns. The conſtitutional government of France had been deſtroyed long before he came to the throne, but it was not

forgotten: the uſurpations of his anceſtors were not, by the thinking part of the people, deemed juſtifiable: the reſtoration of the States General became inevitable. It was, unhappily for the reigning monarch, neceſſity, not wiſdom, which preſcribed their convocation: a ferment in the minds of all was excited, when the utmoſt art was requiſite to allay it. Confuſion followed, and the prince was a victim. The fates of Charles the Firſt and Lewis the Sixteenth are an awful leſſon read to us by Providence, from which both ſovereign and people may learn the dreadful conſequences that muſt follow from the attempt of either to exaſperate the other, and the ignorance of making thoſe mutual conceſſions which human frailty requires.

If the Armada and the fate of Charles the Firſt have a parallel in our own times, it is to be feared that we cannot follow it in our reflections on the reſtoration of Charles the Second. The return of the Stuarts to England holds out no encouragement to the hopes of the Bourbon family. England was tired of the anarchy by which it had been deſolated; and Cromwell had taken none of thoſe ſteps by which the government might have been made permanent in his own family. At his death, there was not any body of men ſufficiently intereſted in the ſupport of his ſucceſſor, nor any of his generals of ſufficient conſequence to take his place. The preſent Emperor of France has acted with greater ſkill. He has bound up the fate of vaſt bodies of men with his own: he has taken every advantage which the revolution threw in his way. All his prefects, all his generals, his legiſlative body, and his tribunates, his legion of honour, all feel themſelves united to him; and in the loſs of his power their conſequence would be undone. The landed proprietor feels himſelf equally intereſted in the ſupport of his government. The change of property on the reſtoration of the Bourbons would be immenſe, and the antient nobility and clergy had made themſelves too odious to expect ſuch a ſacrifice for their reſtoration. Every thing conſpired in England to favour the return of Charles the Second: every thing in France co-operates to ſupport their preſent ſyſtem. The page of hiſtory, however, daily unfolds new ſcenes to ſhew the weakneſs of human foreſight; and the riſe and fall of republics and kingdoms, which we have witneſſed, will continue to exerciſe the pen of the hiſtorian, till man has run his deſtined courſe, and ſeen the folly of all thoſe ſchemes which ſucceſſive ages have applauded as monuments of admiration and glory.

Queſt. V. What is the reaſon that ſpeakers in parliament, at the bar, and in the pulpits of many meetings, do not uſe notes; whilſt there is ſcarcely a clergyman of the church of England who can ſpeak from his pulpit, but, being compelled to read his ſermon, he finds his hearers not unfrequently overpowered by ſleep, rather than attentive to his diſcourſe?

Where a practice is general, or with few exceptions, its cauſe is to be looked for in the general habits of the profeſſion in which it prevails. In parliament, and at the bar, the intention of the ſpeaker is to perſuade, and, if he cannot keep his audience awake, the diminution of the fees of the one, and the contempt poured upon the other, would teach them both that they had miſtaken their talents, and were unfit for their poſts. A neglect in the diſcharge of their reſpective duties would be followed by a neglect ſo painful, that it operates as a ſtimulus upon all who attempt to ſucceed in theſe profeſſions.

It is the ſame in ſome meetings,

The conſequence of the preacher and the amount of his ſalary depend upon the eſtimation in which he is held by the congregation; and he is, of courſe, under the neceſſity of performing this part of his duty in the manner moſt agreeable to their feelings. That the lower claſſes are better pleaſed by an extempore preacher is evident from the uniform cuſtom adopted by all the ſects of Methodiſts, and by thoſe preachers in the eſtabliſhed church who are called Evangelical. There is an earneſtneſs in ſpeaking, which ſeldom, if ever, can be diſplayed by him who reads from a written paper: beſides, the perſon who ſpeaks will give his ſentiments, in general, in an eaſier and more intelligible form than him who has previouſly ſtudied them, and taken great pains on their correction. The ſpeaker can repeat a ſentiment where he perceives that it has made an impreſſion; can place it in various lights; can turn to every part of his audience; can note the manner in which he is received: to the reader, the eye is of little uſe but to look upon his book; he is to perform a ſettled taſk: whether he is underſtood or not, he muſt go on; and at the cloſe of his diſcourſe he is perfectly uncertain whether he has made an impreſſion upon a ſingle individual in company.

It is a curious circumſtance, that there ſtill exiſts in the ſtatute book of the Univerſity of Cambridge an order that no perſon ſhould read his ſermon; an order which is ſcarcely or ever obſerved. One or two perſons occaſionally repeat the ſermon in the pulpit which they have previouſly compoſed; but it is very ſeldom that any one gets up and ſpeaks on a ſubject on which he has only previouſly meditated. To do either is conſidered as a ſingularity, and by no means recommended or applauded. Hence we ſee a ſufficient reaſon for the reading of ſermons at the fountain head of literature.

If we trace the preacher's progreſs from this place into the world we muſt obſerve the motives by which he is guided. His preferment rarely depends on the congregation to which he preaches: it is derived from private, epiſcopal, royal, or academical patronage. The epiſcopal, royal, and academical patronage is not in favour of extempore preaching, and this is the caſe with the greater part of the private patronage: conſequently the clergyman has not a ſufficient ſtimulus to excite him to any ſtrenuous efforts in preaching. Among the private patrons, however, there are ſome of the claſs in the church, known by the name of Evangelical, who are more attentive to the qualifications of the incumbents they recommend; and hence, in that deſcription of clergymen, the preaching is more popular, and the churches more crowded. We may then, it ſeems, fairly anſwer our queſtion,--that the preacher often pauſes over his ſermon becauſe he has not a ſufficient ſtimulus to do otherwiſe; and that, if good ſpeaking in the pulpit led the way to a biſhoprick, and infallibly ſecured a good living, the clergy of the church of England would be both eloquent and learned, and the pulpit would diſplay many more orators than either the bar or the parliament.

Queſt. VI. What are the advantages and diſadvantages, uſes and abuſes, of paper money?

The extraordinary ſituation into which this country has been placed by late events, and the ruin of numerous families in France and America, owing to the introduction of paper money, render this a very intereſting queſtion, and one which comes home to the boſom of the majority of the people in this iſland. Formerly it was a proverb,--As good as the Bank of England; and at

that moment not the leaſt apprehenſions were entertained of its ſolvency: the country now ſwarms with banks, and the repeated failure of them diminiſhes much the confidence that can be placed in any. Gold has in a great meaſure diſappeared: paper occupies its place. Has the country received an injury by the exchange? The queſtion has been treated by various writers; Mr. Boyd, Sir F. Baring, Mr. Frend, Mr. Thornton, and Lord King. Of theſe, three are engaged n trade, and from them, conſequently, ſome practical knowledge might be expected; but their connections with the banks enforce the neceſſity of caution in receiving their ſuggeſtions: Mr. Frend and Lord King treat the ſubject on general principles.

Paper money has evidently great advantages. Many conſiderable houſes carry on vaſt concerns in trade, without ever ſeeing or deſiring to ſee any more coin than may be juſt neceſſary to prevent their drawing for too minute a ſum: if theſe houſes were obliged, inſtead of drawing bills, to exchange their commodities for coin, the inconvenience would be very ſenſibly felt, and their buſineſs muſt be diminiſhed. Paper money has the advantage of eaſy conveyance, and, if loſt, its value is in itſelf of no conſequence. In the tranſport of coin there is no ſecurity to its owner of recovering its loſs, and the tranſport is expenſive.

But, then, gold has a real value. When commotions take place, the gold buried in the earth may be drawn forth from its hiding place, and procure for its owners the neceſſaries of life. Confidence is the life of paper money; and, if that is ſhaken, the poſſeſſor of paper money finds himſelf reduced to beggary, and his hoards in paper are not worth ſo much as a bundle of rags. This is not a fiction of the imagination: it has been realiſed in both France and America.

There are no bounds to the quantity of paper money that may be employed in a nation. That of gold depends on various cauſes, on the quantity annually to be dug out of the bowels of the earth, and the demand for it in every country. Upon this depends a certain degree of ſteadineſs in the price of proviſions, and at the ſame time its fluctuations in the courſe of centuries. When paper money has taken the place of gold, proviſions muſt neceſſarily riſe in their price, or rather their ſuppoſed value. The price of proviſions depends on the quantity of the article to be ſold, and the quantity of money, or ſuppoſed money, in the hands of the purchaſers. If in a market, where the demand for proviſions during the year was the ſame, and the ſupply the ſame, the uſual purchaſers had from various cauſes doubled their fortunes, the ſellers would receive the benefit in raiſing their prices; but if, from extraordinary good ſeaſons, there is a glut in the market, this additional wealth in the hands of the purchaſers will not prevent the price from being lowered beyond its preceding level.

The nominal or paper money of England is now increaſed beyond calculation: every town has its banker, who diſperſes it, and he is conſtrained only by the liability of paying in notes of the Bank of England. The Bank of England has no reſtraints. It may diſcount ad libitum, and the traders naturally take the advantage of this facility of diſcounts to enlarge their ſpeculations. Where it will all end, no one can foreſee. As long as the country is in a ſtate of internal peace, the only effect of paper money will be ſeen in the raiſing of the price of every commodity, and occaſional diſtreſs in various neigh-

bourhoods from the breaking of banks.

But all the advantages of paper money may be enjoyed without any of its diſadvantages, and that is ſimply by the paper being really convertible into money. If it bears upon its front the words, "I promiſe to pay," and the poſſeſſor can carry it to the bank, and demand the ſum ſtipulated, the bank muſt uſe its paper with caution, and the public may receive it without fear of its being extended beyond the convenience which may be derived from its circulation. The moment that reſtraint is taken off, the evils that may ariſe are incalculable; and it is too late to think of a remedy when the gold is gone out of the kingdom, and a diminution of credit is followed by a depreciation of paper, that renders the holder of many thouſand notes a beggar. On looking at the preſent ſtate of this country, and the late ſituation of France and America, the famous bank of the court of Rome muſt preſent itſelf to our recollection. Then our anceſtors exchanged the ſolid comforts of this life for a piece of paper, which the ſpiritual banker iſſued in great quantities, and which promiſed them years of future happineſs in another world. It coſt the ſpiritual banker nothing more than the trouble of writing or printing, and the trifling expence of paper. The temporal bank gives a promiſe of a very different nature: it promiſes to pay, but it performs its promiſe by exchanging only paper for paper. Whilſt it is current, as the indulgences of old once were in the market, the paper may go from hand to hand with little detriment: the laſt holders only feel the difference, and, deriving as little benefit temporally from their paper as our anceſtors have done ſpiritually from their indulgences, they are taught by fatal experience the effects of paper money.

A man of a very enlarged mind was ſo ſtruck, betweentwenty and thirty years ago, with the ſtate of the country, and its ſuppoſed tendency to ruin from money ſpeculations, that he laid a bet, in a large company, that the Bank of England would break in his life time. He was then between ſixty and ſeventy years of age; and the bet was taken by one of the company now alive, who, when the bank ſtopped payment, ſaw the old gentleman entering into his houſe, with the paper in his hand, ſtating the terms of the bet, and demanding the payment of it. The paper ſtated, that the better ſhould be entitled to the ſum at ſtake, if he, or any perſon employed by him, ſhould tender a ten pound bank note at the bank for payment, and payment ſhould be refuſed. The bet has ſince excited much diſcuſſion; but the reſtoration of money payments, an event ardently to be prayed for, would relieve our fears, and be highly beneficial to the country.

Queſtions to be anſwered next month.

Which are the moſt important epochs between the eſtabliſhment of monarchy in Iſrael and the dedication of Solomon's temple?

To what reflections do they give riſe?

Which are the moſt important epochs between the reformation and the deſtruction of the Spaniſh Armada?

To what reflections do they give riſe?

Where does the ſun appear to be the longeſt above the horizon? and how long is the time from the ſun's firſt appulſe to the horizon, to its total departure from it?

It is ſtated in page 625, vol. I of the Univerſal Magazine, that the following is an eaſy mode of meaſuring the contents of a pipe. Square the diameter in inches, and the product gives the number of pounds of water in every yard length of pipe. Upon what is this rule founded?

THE INSPECTOR. NO. VIII.

Be niggards of *advice* on no pretence,
For the worſt *avarice* is that of *ſenſe*.

To the Inſpector.

Religion's all. Deſcending from the ſkies
To wretched man, the Goddeſs in her left
Holds out this world, and in her right the next.

SIR,

THE *glorious cauſe* in which Veritas has embarked, in your number for July, would have been better ſupported, and more promiſing of ſucceſs, had he not ſtopped ſhort of what was propoſed in the beginning of his eſſay. If he had not only *aſſerted*, in a parade of words, that religion is uſeleſs to our conduct in ſociety, but had proved that reaſon is ſufficient to diſcover to us the certainty of a future ſtate, and the way to obtain happineſs therein, he would have done ſomething beyond his predeceſſors in the *grand undertaking*. It is not eaſy to diſcover whether Veritas, in aſſerting the inutility of religion, makes uſe of the term to ſignify natural or revealed religion, or both; and though the reaſoning appears directed chiefly againſt the latter, it bears equally upon the former, becauſe the idea of religion is neceſſarily connected with that of a *future* ſtate; but the aſſerted ſufficiency of reaſon is confined by him to the purpoſes of the *preſent*, notwithſtanding the *further light* we were led to expect in the introduction of his eſſay. Veritas cannot be ignorant, that there is ſomething in the minds of men in general (however the caſe may be with himſelf) which admoniſhes them that they are not "mortal quite;" and this ſingle conſideration overthrows his whole arguments againſt the influence of revealed religion on our *preſent* comfort and happineſs; for if it be believed that there is an immortal principle in the conſtitution of our nature, the thinking part of mankind muſt be anxious about a ſuitable happineſs; and if reaſon be inſufficient of itſelf to point it out with certainty, and the means of attaining it, then how great a felicity is wanting in human life, and eſpecially in its decline, which Veritas will do well to remember is a part, though the latter part, of the *preſent* ſtate of exiſtence! Whether or not reaſon be ſelf-ſufficient to guide our conduct in the world, and whether or not the writings received by chriſtians as ſacred be actually a divine revelation, there are many thouſands who, from the internal marks of divinity they ſuppoſe they diſcern in them, as well as from the external evidence by which they appear to be ſupported, derive their chief felicity from their contents. Theſe characters cannot be happy without religion; and, not believing with Veritas (p. 40) that the ignorant maſs of mankind are better without it, but perſuaded that the chriſtian religion is adapted to the circumſtances and neceſſities of men in general, with reſpect both to the preſent life and that which is to come, they engage in the oppoſite cauſe to his, aim at the propagation of Chriſtianity in its native purity and ſimplicity, and rejoice in the aſſurance, which they believe to be omnipotent, that Satan and his emiſſaries ſhall never prevail againſt it.

"It is certain," ſays Veritas, p. 36, "that no man ever yet (except enthuſiaſts, fools, and bigots) ranſacked the Bible or New Teſtament to find arguments for or againſt any conduct he may find himſelf neceſſitated to adopt. He conſiders how far he would be benefited or injured by it: if he be a conſcientious man, what evil it may inflict elſewhere, but ſtill with an ultimate reference to ſelf-advantage; and what he will gain or loſe by its ſucceſs or failure. It is thus he reaſons with himſelf upon the broad and general baſis of ſelf-intereſt, a little tinged with partial good and extenſive utility." It is certain that men uuder the influence of the *ſpirit* of the ſcriptures, act from better principles than theſe; and if theſe are the principles acted upon

by Veritas, he is a ſtranger to thoſe recommended in the ſacred writings; a regard to the authority and honour of God, the good of mankind, and our own happineſs as connected with the general good. The ſcriptures are deſigned not merely to act as a "tonic medicine," p. 38, but to *form a right diſpoſition*, and by various motives to incite obedience to its precepts, which are conſiſtent with right reaſon. They, doubtleſs, were not intended to ſuperſede the *uſe* of reaſon, but to ſtrengthen its light, and correct the depravity which attends its exerciſes. They propoſe nothing contrary to right reaſon, though many things to our faith which are not fully to be comprehended in the preſent ſtate of exiſtence; and to cavil at this, as many do, when the moſt elevated genius cannot fathom the myſteries of the meaneſt things in the natural world, affords a proof that reaſon has forgotten its office, and departed from its allegiance to its lawful governor. Equally ſo does the following aſſertion: (p. 36.) "The fact is, the ſcriptures, as a code of moral law, or a ſet of rules whereby we ought to regulate our actions and dealings in the world, would often lead us into error, and very often into plans ſubverſive of our intereſts and happineſs."

Does Veritas believe that the ſcriptures *profeſs* to contain ſuch a code, or ſet of rules? Why does he not ſpeak yet more plainly, having proceeded thus far, and not leave his readers in doubt whether he conſiders them inveſted with the authority of the Supreme Being?—Dare he ſuppoſe Him to be the author of ſo injurious a ſyſtem? If not, how is ſuch an opinion of the ſcriptures to be reconciled with the reſpectful manner in which he ſpeaks (note, p. 38) of chriſtian faith, which is founded on thoſe ſcriptures? The fact is, the ſame ſcriptures which bring life and immortality to light, make known alſo a ſufficient rule of human conduct, in general principles, poſitive precepts, and examples propoſed to our imitation. A man may "judge, obſerve, compare, and perform, all the ordinary operations of his mind," comparing them all with this ſtandard; and thereby lay up a ſtore of knowledge ready for every occaſion; and a train of ideas "drawn *from* the world" may be brought to this touchſtone, and, being thereby approved or corrected, are, in the opinion of ſome people, in the moſt proper ſtate to be applied "*to* the world." And that ſuch a proceſs as this is unknown to the minds of men, will not follow from its being foreign to the irreligious mind of Veritas.

Nothing can exceed the futility and ambiguity of the following reaſoning: p. 27. "If religion were the ſtandard, being equally open to all, and being likewiſe immutable, perforce there muſt be uniformity of conduct." Does Veritas mean the *principle* of religion, or revealed laws? If the latter, though "open to all," uniformity of conduct amongſt men would by no means follow, unleſs it could be proved that all men are obedient ſubjects to the law-giver. If he mean the former, a want of that is the cauſe of all moral turpitude.

That a knowledge of right and wrong in a certain degree, and, of conſequence, an accuſing or excuſing conſcience, exiſts even amongſt men deſtitute of an outward revelation, is aſſerted by Chriſtianity itſelf; and Veritas ſays, it is ſuperior to all that religion can teach. I don't know how he diſtinguiſhes this from natural religion, unleſs he ſuppoſes it to have no relation to Deity; and, if it have no ſuch relation, it is a fine thing, truly, which is exalted under the notion of reaſon, and ſhuts the Author of reaſon out of the univerſe!

On the illuſtration, p. 37, by an alluſion to a pilfering negro, I only ſay, that the ſtandard which teaches a perſon to ſteal ſecretly, rather than

openly, is not much to be gloried in. There is another illuſtration, p. 39. A robber "laughing at the man who ſhould endeavour to convert him from his guilty courſe by pious exhortations, and promiſes of future felicity beyond the grave; and reckoning himſelf the wiſer of the two," and that juſtly, in the opinion of Veritas, who alſo ſpeaks in a more reſpectful way of the "ſubſtantial promiſes of this world;" but this only proves the *depravity* of human reaſon, and the neceſſity of divine revelation. It is ſaid, p. 38, "that religion is not competent to inſtruct us in detail," &c.; in anſwer to which, I only add to what is obſerved above on this ſubject, that there is a rule found in the code of Chriſtianity as follows: "All things whatſoever ye would that men ſhould do to you, do ye even ſo to them;" which, if no other were given, is, in *my* opinion, far ſuperior to Veritas's ſtandard of perverted reaſon, p. 36.

The "efficacy of religion, as a bond of ſociety," (it ſeems alſo) "is very problematical: men are not very apt to revere that which they can diſpenſe with." The latter poſition is true, but the conſequence is only this: men of *corrupt minds*, like the writer of the eſſay, are not very apt to revere religion; therefore they can do without it. But, alas! for them, if Chriſtianity, after all, ſhould prove true!

Veritas may know, that the "night of reaſon and intellect," alluded to, p. 36, was alſo the night of pure Chriſtianity: it would not be hard to prove, that the revival of the former was the effect of the revival of the latter; though infidels pervert the light they have directly or indirectly received from it, by employing it againſt the channel through which it is derived, becauſe the religion inculcated in that book will make no compoſition with their evil propenſities.

All the anſwer which the latter part of the eſſay deſerves is involved in the above conſiderations. The hypocriſy of the "many perſons" there noticed is neither dictated by right reaſon or revelation. The ſchiſmatics alluded to, may congratulate themſelves that *ſerious evils* are imputed to them by a writer of ſuch a ſtamp; religion being a thing, in his view, ſo unneceſſary, the more vital and extenſive its exiſtence amongſt them, the more *ſerious* the evil. Let Veritas, if he think proper to introduce this topic again, remember that aſſertions are not proofs, and that his readers in general will not be tempted, by the nature and tendency of his production, to miſtake them for ſuch. Let him alſo well conſider in what cauſe he is engaged, and whether it is *probable* it will be attended with the ſanction of the Supreme Being.

I remain, &c.

Oxon. Aug. 13, 1804. J. B.

THE BABILLARD. NO. VIII.

Come like ſhadows; ſo depart!
SHAKESPEARE.

Salmaſius.

VOSSIUS tells an anecdote of Salmaſius, which ſhews how high an opinion he entertained of his own talents and learning.

M. Gaulmin and Mauſſac, meeting Salmaſius one day in the king's library at Paris, M. Gaulmin ſaid, "I think "that we three are a match for all "the learned men in Europe taken "together."—"Add to them all," replied Salmaſius, "yourſelf and M. "Mauſſac, and I would be a match "for you all."

Gaſſendi

As he was dying, deſired his ſecretary to put his hand gently upon his heart, and ſaid to him, "*Mon ami, voila ce que c'eſt que la vie de l'homme!*"

Like Dr. Johnſon, he was a great repeater of verſes in the ſeveral languages with which he was converſant. He made it a rule every day to repeat ſix hundred. He could repeat ſix thouſand Latin verſes, beſide all Lucretius, which he had by heart.

ORIGINAL CRITICISM

For Auguſt 1804.

" Nulli negabimus, nulli differemus juſtitiam."

ART. VII. *Letters written by the late Earl of Chatham to his Nephew, Thomas Pitt, Eſq. (afterwards Lord Camelford), then at Cambridge. 2d Edit.* 1804.

WHATEVER bears the name of CHATHAM demands reſpect; and nothing that comes from one ſo illuſtrious, ſo truly great, can either ſtand in need of commendation, or fear animadverſion. Ours has been a pleaſant and a grateful taſk in the preſent inſtance (would it were oftener thus!); and we cloſed that volume with regret, whoſe pages, though ſcanty in quantity, contain ſo much that is worth remembering; exclaiming, with his Editor, " who will not lament that many more ſuch letters are not preſerved?"

Lord Grenville, to whom the world is indebted for having refcued theſe relics from the privacy of ſelect friends, has prefixed to them ſome very ſenſible obſervations, and with evident propriety inſcribed the volume to Mr. Pitt. We thoroughly concur with him in his remarks upon Lord Clarendon and Bolingbroke, which diſplay much ſagacity and deep reflection.

It will not be expected that we ſhould offer any remarks upon a work, every line of which calls for commendation, and excites pleaſure; let us, therefore, perform the more agreeable taſk of preſenting the following excerpts for the inſtruction and amuſement of our readers.

LETTER III.

" *Bath, Jan.* 12, 1754.

" MY DEAR NEPHEW,

" YOUR letter from Cambridge affords me many very ſenſible pleaſures; firſt, that you are at laſt in a proper place for ſtudy and improvement, inſtead of loſing any more of that moſt precious thing, time, in London. In the next place, that you ſeem pleaſed with the particular ſociety you are placed in, and with the gentleman to whoſe care and inſtructions you are committed: and, above all, I applaud the ſound, right ſenſe, and love of virtue, which appear through your whole letter. You are already poſſeſſed of the true clue to guide you through this dangerous and perplexing part of your life's journey, the years of education, and upon which the complexion of all the reſt of your days will infallibly depend: I ſay you have the true clue to guide you, in the maxim you lay down in your letter to me, namely, that the uſe of learning is, to render a man more wiſe and virtuous; not merely to make him more learned. Macte tuâ Virtute: Go on, my dear boy, by this golden rule, and you cannot fail to become every thing your generous heart prompts you to wiſh to be, and that mine moſt affectionately wiſhes for you. There is but one danger in your way; and that is, perhaps, natural enough to your age—the love of pleaſure, or the fear of cloſe application and laborious diligence. With the laſt there is nothing you may not conquer: and the firſt is ſure to conquer and enſlave whoever does not ſtrenuouſly and generouſly reſiſt the firſt allurements of it, leſt, by ſmall indulgencies, he fall under the yoke of irreſiſtible habit. Vitanda eſt Improba Siren, Deſidia, I deſire may be affixed to the curtains of your bed, and to the walls of your chambers. If you do not riſe early, you never can make any progreſs worth talking of; and another rule is, if you do not ſet apart your hours of reading, and never ſuffer yourſelf or any one elſe to break in upon them, your days will ſlip through your hands unprofitably and frivolouſly; unpraiſed by all you wiſh to pleaſe, and really unenjoyable to yourſelf. Be aſſured, whatever you take from pleaſure, amuſements,

or indolence, for these first few years of your life, will repay you a hundred fold in the pleasures, honours, and advantages of all the remainder of your days. My heart is so full of the most earnest desire that you should do well, that I find my letter has run into some length, which you will, I know, be so good to excuse. There remains now nothing to trouble you with but a little plan for the beginning of your studies, which I desire, in a particular manner, may be exactly followed in every tittle. You are to qualify yourself for the part in society to which your birth and estate call you. You are to be a gentleman of such learning and qualifications as may distinguish you in the service of your country hereafter; not a pedant, who reads only to be called learned, instead of considering learning as an instrument only for action. Give me leave, therefore, my dear nephew, who have gone before you, to point out to you the dangers in your road; to guard you against such things as I experience my own defects to arise from; and, at the same time, if I have had any little successes in the world, to guide you to what I have drawn many helps from. I have not the pleasure of knowing the gentleman who is your tutor, but I dare say he is every way equal to such a charge, which I think no small one. You will communicate this letter to him, and I hope he will be so good to concur with me as to the course of study I desire you may begin with; and that such books, and such only, as I have pointed out, may be read. They are as follow: Euclid; a Course of Logic; a Course of Experimental Philosophy; Locke's Conduct of the Understanding; his Treatise also on the Understanding; his Treatise on Government, and Letters on Toleration. I desire, for the present, no books of poetry, but Horace and Virgil: of Horace the Odes; but, above all, the Epistles and Ars Poetica. These parts, Nocturnâ versate manu, versate diurnâ. Tully de Officiis, de Amicitiâ, de Senectute. His Catilinarian Orations and Philippics. Sallust. At leisure hours, an Abridgment of the History of England to be run through, in order to settle in the mind a general chronological order and series of principal events, and succession of kings: proper books of English history, on the true principles of our happy constitution, shall be pointed out afterwards. Burnet's History of the Reformation, abridged by himself, to be read with great care. Father Paul on beneficiary Matters, in English. A French master, and only Moliere's Plays to be read with him, or by yourself, till you have gone through them all. Spectators, especially Mr. Addison's papers, to be read very frequently at broken times in your room. I make it my request that you will forbear drawing, totally, while you are at Cambridge; and not meddle with Greek, otherwise than to know a little the etymology of words in Latin, or English, or French: nor to meddle with Italian. I hope this little course will soon be run through: I intend it as a general foundation for many things, of infinite utility, to come as soon as this is finished.

"Believe me,
"With the truest affection,
"My dear Nephew,
"Ever yours.

"Keep this letter, and read it again."

Throughout the whole of these Letters there is an amiable endeavour to instil sentiments of benevolence, condescension and philanthropy, into the mind of his young and noble kinsman; yet, perhaps, it may be said, that this endeavour sometimes leads into too much minuteness, and even simplicity. We will venture to say, that no person who is accustomed to reflect and act with the independence of conscious integrity would either recommend or practise the following precepts:

"There is likewise a particular attention required to contradict with good manners: such as *begging pardon—begging leave to doubt!*—and such like phrases." p. 22.

There is a wide difference between intentional, coarse, and repulsive rudeness in argument, and that bashful, simpering, and *jejune* conduct which the above advice tends to generate. If a man feel that he is competent to the discourse he has entered upon, or that he may probably be superior in knowledge to the person he is arguing with, or that at least he is not *inferior*, we

do not perceive any reaſon why he ſhould demean himſelf like a ſchool-boy anſwering the interrogatories of his maſter: and, in any caſe, it muſt needs have a very indifferent and unfavourable appearance.

We cannot diſmiſs the preſent volume, without returning *our* thanks to Lord Grenville, for having been inſtrumental in rendering public ſuch a treaſure. It ſeems, as it were, a bequeſt from the tomb; a manual from one of the greateſt men that ever lived, by which the riſing and future generations may form themſelves to virtue, honour, and celebrity!

ART. VIII. *The Tears of Camphor, or Love and Nature Triumphant. A Satirical Tale of the Nineteenth Century. Interſperſed with Original Poetry. By Henrico Fernandez Glyſticus,* LL.D. F.R.S. F.S.A. &c. &c. *and Sitting Member of the Univerſity of Gallipotomus.* 3 *vols.* 12*mo.* 1804.

(Concluded from p. 50. vol. II.)

THE uncommon pleaſure which we have received from the peruſal of this ſingular work has led us to extend our review of it conſiderably beyond our uſual limits. Feeling amuſement ourſelves, we were anxious to impart it to others. But our remaining obſervations muſt be brief!

There is ſomething like an awkward and abrupt concluſion in the *denouement* of the affair between Mr. Ince and Katty. The reader is anxious to know what becomes of her mother Mrs. Moggy M'Guggery; an anxiety, however, which is not gratified. Indeed, our author appears to have written without any pre-concerted deſign, and hence he jumbles together events, circumſtances, and ſcenes, according as they aroſe accidentally in his mind, yet preſerving a little *plot-like* concatenation.

We have had repeated occaſions to admire his penetration and force in delineating and caſtigating what may be termed the petty vices of domeſtic life; theſe he hits off, ſometimes with characteriſtic gaiety and reſiſtleſs ridicule; while, at others, he aſſumes all the gravity and moral aſperity of the Rambler: leading his reader forward amid boundleſs variety, his attention never flags; and each ſubject appears to receive juſt as much attention and room as it deſerves. This is an art which few know, and ſtill fewer practiſe; it is, however, indiſpenſable, if we would command the mind of our reader.

In chapter xiv of vol. II our author has drawn a new line of demarcation, in what may be called the modern ſyſtem of *perfectibility:* he endeavours (while ſtrongly reprobating the idea, that the promiſcuous intercourſe of the ſexes would be attended with advantage) to prove that in the caſe of two perſons loving each other with refined ſentiments, and with every incentive which the pureſt honour and integrity can create, they would be much happier in *diſpenſing* with the forms of marriage. This is a queſtion not only of great delicacy, but of great obſcurity, and one which, perhaps, can never be anſwered ſo completely, but that exceptions will ariſe. The reaſonings of our author, however, are plauſible, and appear concluſive; but when tried by the teſt of experience they require ſomething more to render them tenable. We are certainly, in ſome meaſure, of his opinion, that ſuch an intercourſe "would engender and nurture more refined ſentiments of generoſity: it would teach the heart to be more noble in its deciſions, and it would baniſh all thoſe petty irritations which but too often deteriorate its reſolves." P. 84, vol. II.

Yet it may be feared, that the proverbial inconſtancy of woman,

and the lax morality of man, would leave both ſexes too much at liberty by ſuch a proceſs; and that, not being tied down by any poſitive laws, they would ſoon break through the ſlimſy barriers of ſentiment, and become mutually wretched; for it muſt be remembered, that the world would ſtill exiſt in its preſent corrupt form, and that the hearts of mankind cannot avoid being more or leſs contaminated by intercourſe with ſociety. At all events, whether this new and ſingular poſition be or be not tenable, we think it is a dangerous opinion to broach; for, in the corrupt courſe of this life, many will be found who will practiſe that ſelf-deceit neceſſary to ſuppoſe that *they* are qualified by their nature and their principles to throw aſide thoſe reſtrictions which, it muſt be confeſſed, are, at the preſent, the great and indeed the *only* bonds of ſociety.

Let us, however, abandon this abſtruſe diſcuſſion, and turn to what is more inviting. About the middle of the ſecond volume Antonina appears upon the ſcene, together with *Laudanum* and *Lock-out* (ingenious metonymies), and continue to be the principal perſonages unto the end of the work. The introduction of Mrs. Diſſertation (an Authoreſs) only makes the reader regret that he is not more familiar with her; and we think Dr. G. would have done well in finiſhing a portrait, the outlines of which are ſo admirably ſketched.

It muſt not be omitted, that in theſe volumes there is ſcattered much of the *Belles Lettres*. In criticiſm, our author appears moſt at home; and his acquaintance with cotemporary literature is extenſive. Mr. Pratt, Miſs Seward, Dr. Darwin, Mr. Godwin, Mr. Southey, Dr. Aikin, Mr. Lloyd, &c. &c. occaſionally receive ſome of our author's ſtrictures, which, when he is ſo inclined, reſemble ſomewhat the cauſtic ſeverity of the "Purſuits of Literature."

As a very favourable ſpecimen of Dr. *Glyſticus*'s *originality* of thought, we ſelect the following ſpirited defence of novel writing.

"How eaſy it is to cenſure! indeed, terms of diſapprobation are learnt by rote, and ſhallow minds retail them among more ſhallow hearers, as the oracles of wiſdom. It is much the faſhion of the preſent day to decry whatever is popular, as if we were bigotted to exiſting forms. I preſume thoſe ſuperficial beings, who thus glide down the ſtream of popular opinion, fully accede to the ſagacious obſervation of Goldſmith, viz. 'Whatever is new is always wrong,' for they ſeem thoroughly acquainted with the art of oppoſing novelties of whatever nature they may be.

"And, in this reſpect, nothing has been more prevalent than to raiſe the cry againſt novels. It has been affirmed by zealots, and echoed by their brethren, the reviewers, that a vaſt deal of injury has been done by them; that they have occaſioned I know not how many *crim. cons.* produced adultery and ſeduction in abundance, and led innumerable votaries to the Temple of Hymen on Gretna Green! But all this is the petty cavilling of garrulous ignorance, and envious malignity. Facts are poſitive; but aſſertions are mere words, empty volubility; and I would thank any of theſe puritanical gentlemen to ſhew a ſingle inſtance wherein novel reading has really been productive of the conſequences attributed to it. Rather let them look for the origin of thoſe conſequences in the defective and vicious method of education which is now adopted.

"What probability is there that a ſet of ill connected incidents, and pages of indifferent language, ſhould ſo far work upon the human mind as to propel it towards evil? We muſt firſt cordially like, before we can reſolve to imitate; and we muſt believe before we can like; but no reader ever yet peruſed a novel, that he did not inconteſtibly feel and know the whole to be a fiction. For it may be ſaid, and with truth, that our novel writers are ſeldom gifted with that extraordinary genius, as to be able, even if they were willing,

> "'To make the worſe
> "'Appear the better reaſon.'

"Poliſhed language, harmonious periods, licentious yet refined imagery, well connected events, and an air of probability, when united to further the cauſe of vice, *may ſometimes* ſucceed; but *theſe* indiſpenſable requiſites rarely, if ever, fall to the lot of a modern novel writer. Let any unprejudiced perſon read the manufacture of Leadenhall* ſtreet, and, having read it, let him ſeriouſly aſk himſelf, whether he thinks it poſſible for any man or woman, girl or boy, endowed with common ſenſe, to be tempted to imitate the heroes and heroines of theſe motley works? There is more danger in ſuffering youth to peruſe the Bible, *in toto*, than in all the *novels* that ever were written, excluding ſuch as public opinion have decidedly condemned to infamy.

"None but minds already vitiated can extract poiſon from ſuch a ſource. They muſt ſit down pre-determined to imbibe reaſons for immorality, and arguments for vice; and to do this, they muſt torture and pervert words, ſentences, and deſcriptions, from their primitive meaning, and by their own fatuity involve innocent perſons in a cenſure they by no means deſerve.

"And thoſe *modeſt, virtuous* gentlemen and ladies, who ſay ſo much about the immorality of modern novels, ſeem not to know half the evils they are probably laying up for poſterity. Let them remember that one precedent creates another, and that good reaſon being once found why a reſtriction ſhould be laid upon the Britiſh preſs, with a view to ſuppreſs novel writing, it will not be eaſy to reſiſt ſucceſſive encroachments upon parallel foundations, until we ſhall look around in vain for that proud diſtinction of the Britiſh conſtitution, and ſigh for an invaluable privilege that tyranny will never again reſtore. I would ſooner weep over the untimely ſeduction and ruin of a dozen beloved daughters, ruined and ſeduced (if ſuch a thing were poſſible) by reading novels or any works, than be the occaſion of one fetter, however ſmall, being faſtened to our glorious LIBERTY OF THE PRESS! I am convinced that our happineſs, our proſperity, our welfare, our liberty, our very exiſtence as a nation, depend upon THAT ALONE; and that deſpotiſm itſelf could not wiſh a greater ſacrifice at its blood-ſtained altar, than the deſtruction of this Britiſh privilege. I am aware what extenſive evils ſometimes flow from inſignificant cauſes; and I have no heſitation in ſaying, that if any opportunity *once* occurred (under the ſpecious appearance of morality and religion, and ſuppreſſing vice and iniquity) to reſtrict in its operations this invaluable freedom, no Prime Miniſter, or his ſatellites, would ceaſe until the whole was levelled to the duſt.

"Let us beware, then, how we furniſh that opportunity by our cant and hypocriſy; let us beware, that we do not, by our puritanical mummery, forge a chain that will bind our poſterity, to the lateſt generation, to the degrading poſt of ſlavery.

"I repeat it, that we muſt look for the origin of the vices of the preſent generation in our education: correct that, and we ſhall ſucceed in making the future one more virtuous. The preſent ſyſtem is one replete with hypocriſy, fraud, contradictions, and weakneſs; eſſentially hoſtile to every thing open, candid, and ingenuous: that fickly kind of virtue which grows out of precepts and obedience will never thrive any longer than while vigorouſly attended to: it ſhould be grafted upon the firm ſtock of reaſon, and admired for its intrinſic worth; and it may then defy the ſtorms of opinion, and the torrent of example.

"I ſhould be happy to ſee our children educated as rational beings, and not driven like ſlaves, or guided like automatons. We do not pay ſufficient attention to the groundwork; our education begins juſt at the very period when it ought to ceaſe: we leave the tender, pliant years of infancy to run riot, and branch into a thouſand errors and inconſiſtencies; and then, when a being ought to think and act for himſelf, we are buſied in eradicating obſtinate prejudices, and we inflict upon our children the evils which reſult from our own folly. An education that ſeriouſly commences with the firſt month of a child's exiſtence (and it *ought* to commence then), and is continued vigorouſly till its tenth year, may then ceaſe; for during that period we can make a child what we

"* Quere, *Leaden-hall* ſtreet?—*Printer's Devil.* Dr. Glyſticus returns his thanks for this emendation of his coadjutor, for he thinks it very ingenious and appropriate.

wiſh it to be, or never. It is much eaſier to enter the path of virtue at firſt, than it is to quit the road of error for it; for then we have ſo many hedges and ditches, ſo many briars and brambles, to ſurmount, that it requires no common degree of fortitude to perſiſt until we ſucceed.

"What is not done at firſt can rarely be done afterwards. If we ſuffer a child to grow up in habits of error, it is almoſt a moral impoſſibility ever to make that child a uſeful or virtuous member of ſociety. This is not the place, I well know, for a diffuſe diſſertation upon the theory or practice of education, or elſe I could ſay much upon it. I cannot, however, quit the ſubject, without repeating, and impreſſing it upon the minds of my readers, that our education ſhould begin in the *firſt week* of our exiſtence, and that it ſhould be continued vigorouſly and effectively until ten years of age, when, what is not done then, we may reſt aſſured can never be done."

If there be, perhaps, ſomewhat of the inconſiſtency of theory in the above, it is at leaſt firm and animated: the following fulmination againſt *quacks*, however, muſt echo the ſentiments of every good and virtuous individual.

"I bluſh (when I reflect that I am an Engliſhman) at the degeneracy of our laws. What elſe could tolerate, could permit ſuch deſolating peſts to exiſt to poiſon the life-blood of the ſtate, as thoſe infamous empirics? The laws ſhould not only puniſh, but prevent: they only do half their duty, unleſs they endeavour to *hinder* the commiſſion of vice; nay, they are trebly ſanguinary; as they lay ſnares for innocence, and toils for credulity, by enacting penal laws, without, at the ſame time, taking ſome meaſures to prevent the frequency of crime.

"Where is the mind that does not revolt at the ſhameleſs indecency with which the *quacks* of the preſent day promulgate their nefarious medicines? Can we paſs a ſtreet in which we are not ſolicited to receive hand-bills, profeſſing to cure what would not be half ſo frequent, were it not for theſe wretches? Can we take up a newſpaper, can our wives and daughters read a diurnal paper, without meeting with ſuch paragraphs as even contaminated minds heſitate to recognize? Crimes and diſeaſes, *practically* unknown, are thus rendered familiar to the minds of youth of both ſexes; they read of *caſes*, *cures*, &c. that they were before a ſtranger to; they are initiated into vice, and the orgies of debauchery, even in their own rooms, even under the eye of their parents! They become acquainted with things that ſhould for ever be kept from their unſullied minds. Security begets careleſſneſs and a dangerous confidence: what we are taught to believe is without danger will always be to us without fear.

"But the effect of their villainous and infamous proceedings does not ſtop here: it were even well if it did!

"Not content with debauching the early mind, they alſo ſeek to ruin for ever the health and happineſs of their victims: they riſe up, like fiends, to daſh from man the cup of hope and bliſs; they introduce a ſubtle poiſon into his veins, which no art by man poſſeſſed can ſometimes remove: they injure with their vile medicine that health which perhaps before bloomed in ſtrength and perpetuity; they are like baleful curſes, which take effect where'er they ſtrike! Were I to relate ſome inſtances which have occurred, within my own ſphere of obſervation, of the miſery produced by theſe infamous beings, humanity would ſhudder; they would appear almoſt incredible!

"And yet they are allowed by our legiſlature to triumph with ignorant effrontery over the concurrent abhorrence of the ſober part of mankind! They are worſe, ten times worſe, than the lurking aſſaſſin or the declared ruffian. Againſt either of theſe you *may* defend yourſelf, or, if you fall, you fall at once; but no preſcience can guard us againſt the murderous ſubtilty of theſe wretches, if once we fall into their ſnares; and none can hardly conceive the long, the awful, the lamentable train of diſeaſes which they produce by their ignorance. They are unacquainted even with the moſt common principles of the *ars medica*; but this deficiency they ſupply by impudence, and, knowing that a careleſs government tolerates them, they boldly continue their ravages upon the health, the happineſs, and lives of individuals! I would hail with unfeigned rapture

that ſenator as the friend of mankind who ſhould produce the abolition of this *Engliſh curſe*, and I would implore upon him (what I am ſure he would not want) the bleſſing of a beneficent God! Heavens! have we men who exhauſt eloquence and ranſack language to enforce topics of comparative inſignificance, and cannot one be found among our national repreſentatives bold or virtuous enough to cruſh an evil which every good man wiſhes *ſhould* be cruſhed?"

This muſt cloſe our extracts from theſe entertaining volumes, from which we would willingly have ſelected more, but that other authors juſtly expect to have their claims heard.

Upon the whole, we may ſafely pronounce the preſent work to be greatly ſuperior to the common run of novels. There is much ſhrewdneſs, much originality, and much wit in it. Perhaps it may be ſaid, that the author is ſometimes too cynical—but do not the forms of the world, and the habits of ſociety, tend to generate that ſentiment in a reflecting mind? It may alſo be ſaid, that there are ſome parts rather offenſive to ſtrict decorum; and this is a charge which we cannot altogether repel. But, with all its defects, we ſhall be very much deceived if it do not attain a celebrity, and an extent of peruſal unequalled by any recent production of the kind.

ART. IX. *An Anſwer to Mr. Pitt's Attack upon Earl St. Vincent and the Admiralty, in his Motion for an Enquiry into the State of the Naval Defence of the Country, on the 15th of March*, 1804.

IT is not eaſy to conceive any circumſtance more painful, in the checquered ſcene of this life, than where the reward for long ſervices, faithful integrity, and conſcientious diſcharge of duty, is—ingratitude. This vice, indeed, under every form, is odious; but there are degrees in it, as in every other. No man who looks back upon the annals of this country during the laſt war, and reflects upon the naval glory (great beyond all example) which we have acquired in it, but muſt acknowledge that ſome part of that glory is to be aſcribed to the courage, ſkill, and perſeverance of Earl St. Vincent; and every man felt proud when that gallant admiral was promoted to a ſituation for which he was ſo peculiarly qualified*. Thoſe ſentiments of pride, however, muſt now be changed into feelings of indignation at the vague attack which has been brought forward by Mr. Pitt, and which it is the object of the pamphlet under conſideration to repel.

The writer of this tract ſeems well qualified for the taſk he has undertaken, and he has conducted his vindication with moderation and candour, if we except a few ſlight ſneers, which he has put into formidable italics! The charges adduced by Mr. Pitt are pretty well known by every one, and it will therefore be needleſs to recapitulate them here; obſerving only, that, in *our* opinion, thoſe charges are very ably and clearly anſwered by our author, who has ſhewn, by a variety of details, that in every point of view they are fallacious and groundleſs. His remarks upon the *gun-boat* ſyſtem are cogent and ſatisfactory, and, as a *morceau* of information for our readers, we extract the following paſſage.

* There is nothing more contemptible in our government than that of filling the moſt important poſts with men who are in no reſpect qualified for them. How deplorable muſt that degeneracy be, which can ſuffer court intereſt to triumph over public ſpirit! Whatever qualifications they may otherwiſe poſſeſs, who can ſuppoſe that ſuch men as Lord Melville, Earl Spencer, &c. can be practically converſant with nautical details? Is not this trifling with the dignity, ſafety, and reſpectability of the country?

"*Compariſon of the general Powers of Ships of War and Gun Boats; proving that One Ship is more than equal to any Flotilla of Boats mounting the ſame or even a greater number of Guns.*

"There is a variety of circumſtances tending to prove the truth of this propoſition; and each of them of ſo forcible a nature, that the enumeration of very few is ſufficient at once to determine the point.

"The firſt ſtriking diſadvantage attaching to boats in action with a ſingle ſhip, reſults immediately from the very manner in which the fight muſt be begun; and we ſhall ſhow that, let the mode be varied as it may, the reſult muſt be the ſame.—Suppoſe, then, the boats to advance in line (as the word is uſed in a military ſenſe) againſt the broadſide of a ſhip of war—While they are advancing, ſhe can approach either flank of this line, ſo as to pour her whole concentrated fire upon it, at the ſame time that by this very manœuvre ſhe recedes from the point blank ſhot of the other flank, and indeed from that of at leaſt one half of the line.—She, however, carries *all* her fire *wherever* ſhe goes; and yet, whether ſhe move to the centre or to either flank of the line, ſhe gets out of the point blank range of the greater part of the enemy's guns.

"Thus to advance in line gives the ſhip at once a decided ſuperiority.—Suppoſe the boats, therefore, making the attempt to *ſurround* their opponent as they approach, that all may have a chance of getting within range of her—And what is the conſequence? It is this—that the ſhip, having thereby a circle of objects to fire at, formed completely round her, can ſcarcely direct a ſhot in vain; while the boats are cannonading, as it were, a target in the center; and, if they miſs this target (which we ſhall ſee hereafter they will at leaſt nine times out of ten), woe be to ſome of their comrade boats forming the oppoſite ſegments of this devoted circle!

"This ſyſtem of attack, therefore, is as bad as, or even worſe than, the firſt. And can they, then, advance double, treble, or in a deeper phalanx, without increaſing their inferiority? Or, can they come on ſingly, one after the other, without loſing all their own force, and enabling the ſhip with greater eaſe to enfilade and deſtroy them? In ſhort, it is impoſſible to deviſe any mode by which the ſame number of guns, mounted in ſeparate boats, can be employed, with the moſt diſtant chance of ſucceſs, againſt a line of battle ſhip, or a frigate, mounting the ſame, or even half the quantity of cannon*.

"But this is not all.—The decided inferiority of boats is not alone confined to the impoſſibility of forming a good ſcheme of battle; it lies even more deeply rooted in the inability of uſing *the guns themſelves* properly: for, though a ſhip of war would be almoſt as ſteady as a land battery in a moderate ſwell, very little of it would be ſufficient ſo to roll and pitch about one of theſe boaſted gun boats (which, according to all the French accounts, and, we are ſorry to add, the accounts of ſome degenerate Engliſhmen, are to deſtroy the Britiſh navy), as utterly to prevent the poſſibility of any aim whatever: nay, ſhould this ſwell be a little more increaſed, the only manœuvre left theſe *heroes of the gun boat* would be, to *throw their gun overboard*, that it might not aſſiſt the ſhot of their enemy in ſending them to the bottom. Yet, under all theſe circumſtances, the ſhip of war neither loſes her aim, nor relaxes her fire, although the main deck guns of a frigate, and the lower deck guns of a line of battle ſhip, lie almoſt as much a *fleur d'eau* as the guns of theſe boats, and therefore ſweep along the ſurface with equal effect againſt low objects. In this, however, alone, it is that, at firſt ſight, the latter appear to have the ſmalleſt ſhadow of advantage.

"And yet this is not all—if the ſhip has the advantage in the USE of the guns, what has ſhe not in *their comparative effects*? The probability is, that every ſhot from the lower ports of a line of battle ſhip, fairly taking effect in ſuch a conflict, would ſend one of her opponents to the bottom—

"* It may be contended, theſe boats are not intended to fight! Why then are they armed? Becauſe Bonaparte is not fool enough to ſuppoſe they can croſs the Channel without engaging even with SHIPS OF THE LINE! and the conviction of the fearful inequality of this conteſt probably formed in his mind a large ſlice of his odds of ninety-nine to a hundred."

From this, therefore, combined with her great advantage in taking aim, and in the extent of objects to be fired at, we see good reason to conclude that, if the boats were hardy enough to maintain the contest, they would soon *disappear*, one after the other, while not all the shot they could carry would make any serious impression on the sides of a ship of war.

"If, after this, any man wants facts in support of the argument, let him be told, that the ALEXANDER, last war, was engaged in as hot action, on both sides, with a flotilla of Spanish gunboats, as if she had been in the severest general engagement;—and that she soon made an end of the business, without receiving *one single shot* from them in any part of her hull.

"Such then is the superiority which the British system of defence possesses over the gallic project of attack: yet for this has calumny and abuse been heaped on the man whose whole life has been spent in adding to the glory of the British Navy, and who has now the resolution to defend its superiority against all who may think proper to attack it, either at home or abroad!"

ART. X. *Notices on the Slave Trade: in Reference to the present State of the British Isles.* 1804.

THIS is a well meant and laudable production. Of the *intention* of this pamphlet we may speak in the highest terms: its execution does not merit much commendation. The remarks are trifling and common place; much like the admonition of a grandmother in her arm chair; always upon one topic, and always in one phraseology.

ART. XI. *An Account of the Cape of Good Hope; containing an historical Review of its original Settlement by the Dutch, its Capture by the British in* 1795, *and the different Policy pursued there by the Dutch and British Governments. Also a Sketch of its Geography, Productions, the Manners and Customs of the Inhabitants, &c. &c. with a View of the Political and Commercial Advantages which might be derived from its Possession by Great Britain. By Captain Robert Percival.* 1 *vol.* 4*to.* 1804.

THOUGH we are not destitute of many professed and incidental descriptions of the Cape of Good Hope, yet there are numerous deficiencies to be supplied by future voyagers. Little is known of its natural history, and still less of its commercial importance, while there is abundant room in the character, pursuits, and conduct of its possessors, to exercise the reflection of the philosopher and the feelings of the philanthropist. The utility of this possession is felt and acknowledged by every one; though it has never yet been attempted to present, in a connected and methodical form, an unbroken narrative, containing a comprehensive view of its discovery; a description of the surrounding people; an estimate of its present commercial advantages, and those which might accrue from other dispositions and arrangements; its produce, government, revenues, and, in fact, every thing necessary to the completing a just and extensive picture. This, in an enlarged sense, yet remains to be done; and we cannot say that the present work will entirely supply the deficiency, though the reader will find much valuable matter in it, and many very sensible remarks on its military advantages and defects. Captain Percival is already known to the public, as the author of a pleasing and perspicuous account of the Island of Ceylon, to the success of which he modestly attributes the publication of the present work. He informs us that the materials for this volume were collected on the spot, during the years 1796 and 1801, at both which periods he visited the Cape on his passage to and from India with his regiment, and that his military duties have

prevented him from before preſenting them to the public. The plan of the work ſhall be given in the author's own words.

"All he pretends to do is to deſcribe, as they occurred to a man of common obſervation, thoſe ſcenes and facts which fell under his notice; and in doing ſo, he preſumes to hope that he ſhall be enabled to point out, in plain language, the principal military and commercial advantages reſulting from this ſettlement, as well as the diſtinguiſhing characteriſtics of its inhabitants; ſubjects, which, he conceives, have not been preoccupied by the more able and learned authors to whom he has alluded. His early entrance into the military profeſſion, and the conſequent employments which have prevented him from purſuing any regular plan of ſtudy, are the excuſes which he offered in his former work for the want of ſcientific language, and a more ſyſtematic mode of compoſition; and the reception which a candid public has given to his deſcription, in plain and common language, of the productions of Ceylon, induces him to purſue the ſame plan with regard to thoſe of the Cape of Good Hope. The man of ſcience will find no difficulty in claſſifying any obſervation which he may look upon as uſeful; and the general reader will probably not be diſpleaſed to receive information at an eaſier rate, when diveſted of the more correct, but leſs underſtood, language of ſcience. The author in ſome meaſure holds it a duty incumbent on military men to give to their countrymen ſome account of thoſe diſtant ſtations to which they are ſent in the courſe of ſervice; and he hopes his exertions, however feeble, may have ſome effect in ſtimulating ſimilar efforts on the part of thoſe officers who may find any leiſure moments from their military avocations to devote to purſuits of a ſimilar nature. This practice has of late become very general among the officers of the French armies; and from the adoption of it among us, many national advantages muſt reſult, as both the government will become acquainted with the ſtate of its diſtant poſſeſſions, and the officers of our armies will become better informed, and better fitted to protect or improve the ſtations of which they may be intruſted with the command."

We cordially aſſent to the truth of the cloſing remark, and regret with Captain Percival, that our officers, who are ſometimes undoubtedly men of information and talent, do not devote thoſe leiſure hours they may poſſeſs to the attainment and diffuſion of that knowledge, which their ſituation ſometimes ſo peculiarly enables them to collect.

The ſeaſon for paſſing the Cape by thoſe ſhips which have India for the object of the voyage is in the ſummer, or between the months of October and April, as during the other months of the year thoſe ſeas are very tempeſtuous, and the wind, blowing from a contrary point, often prevents ſhips from paſſing or rounding the Cape for three weeks or a month. "During this period they remain beating about in thoſe troubled latitudes; and not only loſe much of their time, but are alſo ſubjected to hardſhip, inconvenience, and danger. The winds which prevail with ſo much violence in the winter months are from the north-weſt, and are accompanied with heavy rain, fogs, and hail; they blow towards the land, and the dangers ariſing from this circumſtance render it neceſſary to give the Cape a *good birth*, as the ſailors term it. In the ſummer months the ſouth-eaſt winds are predominant, and often blow with great violence, but are attended with leſs danger as they proceed from the land: they are favourable for ſhips taking their departure from the Cape, and will in a few days ſet them a great way on their voyage. Ships endeavouring to put into the Cape cannot effect it during the violence of the ſouth-eaſt wind, but muſt lay to or drift before it till its fury is ſpent, which generally happens in a few days, ſeldom laſting ſo long as the more ſteady fury of the gales from the north-weſt."

Captain Percival is of opinion,

from the information he obtained, that the extent of the colony is upwards of five hundred miles in length, and about half that in breadth; but the difficulty of aſcertaining this with preciſion renders its very doubtful; for the Dutch do not meaſure their diſtances by miles as we do, but by hours, and judge of the length of their journey by the number of days and hours employed in performing it.

[*To be continued.*]

ART. XII. *Travels in China; containing Deſcriptions, Obſervations, and Compariſons, made and collected in the Courſe of a ſhort Reſidence at the Imperial Palace of Yuen-min-Yuen, and on a ſubſequent Journey through the Country from Pekin to Canton. In which it is attempted to appreciate the Rank that this extraordinary Empire may be conſidered to hold in the Scale of civilized Nations. By John Barrow, Eſq.* 1 *vol.* 4*to*, 1804.

IN whatever point of view we regard the Chineſe empire, it affords abundant room for ſpeculation and deſcription: under every aſpect, it preſents a curious, intereſting, and inſtructive appearance. There is, indeed, no nation on the face of the globe, a knowledge of which is ſo eagerly ſought after; for every particular, however minute, and every trait, however trifling, is received with that degree of avidity ariſing from the difficulty with which it is attained. The antiquity of its records; the originality of the language, and many of the cuſtoms; the inflexible pride and ſelf-ſufficiency of the inhabitants, which at once keep them at a ſtationary point of civilization, and render them contemptible in the eye of the philopher; their reputed excellence in the ſciences and mechanical arts; their vaunted ſplendor, both as to architecture and mode of living, ccording to the accounts of the Miſſionaries; their vaſt extent of empire, and abundant population, and their ſtrict caution in not maintaining any intercourſe with European nations (except ſo far as commerce renders ſuch intercourſe neceſſary on the frontier parts of the kingdom, at Canton, &c.), whence few ſtrangers have been known to penetrate into the interior, upon the general principle of travelling, with the profeſſed intention of delineating freely whatever they ſaw; all conſpire to attach a degree of intereſt and importance to China, which perhaps has, in reality, no juſt or rational foundation. The recent information, in fact, which has reſulted from the embaſſy of Lord Macartney, clearly demonſtrates, that all the knowledge we hitherto poſſeſſed relative to this extraordinary people was lamentably deficient in accuracy;—on the part of the Miſſionaries, hyperbolical and exaggeratory language held the place of minute inveſtigation and particular delineation; general colouring, in the warmeſt tints of admiration, ſupplanted juſt and rational enenquiry; while thoſe who either did or pretended to viſit China, in the ordinary capacity of travellers, have deviated as widely in depreciating this nation beneath its juſt level, with regard to arts, ſciences, and general knowledge. Various cauſes, indeed, operated to prevent the information of the Miſſionaries from being given either ſo preciſe or correct as it might have been; while, on the other hand, foreigners making only a ſhort reſidence in the country were precluded, by the unceaſing jealouſy and ſtrictneſs of the government, from obtaining any thing like profound or circumſtantial intelligence. Hence it is that we have been ſo egregiouſly miſled in the general eſtimate which we have formed of China; and hence the avidity with which we ſeek authentic data.

Mr. Barrow, from the ſituation he held under the Britiſh embaſſy, poſſeſſed very ſuperior means of acquiring information; though it ſufficiently appears, from his narrative, that no ordinary dexterity was requiſite in order to render thoſe means effectual. What, however, he *has* done, will beſt appear from a detailed view of his work; the object of which ſhall be told in the author's own words.

"With regard to China, if we except the work of Sir George Staunton, and the limited account of Mr. Bell, of Antermony, which was not written by himſelf, it may be conſidered as unbeaten ground by Britons. We have heard a great deal of Chineſe knavery practiſed at Canton; but, except in the two works abovementioned, we have not yet heard the ſentiments of an Engliſhman at all acquainted with the manners, cuſtoms, and character of the Chineſe nation. The voluminous communications of the miſſionaries are by no means ſatisfactory; and ſome of their defects will be noticed and accounted for in the courſe of this work; the chief aim of which will be to ſhew this extraordinary people in their proper colours, not as their own moral maxims would repreſent them, but as they really are—to diveſt the court of the tinſel and the tawdry varniſh with which, like the palaces of the Emperor, the miſſionaries have found it expedient to cover it in their writings; and to endeavour to draw ſuch a ſketch of the manners, the ſtate of ſociety, the language, literature and fine arts, the ſciences and civil inſtitutions, the religious worſhip and opinions, the population and progreſs of agriculture, the civil and moral character of the people, as may enable the reader to ſettle, in his own mind, *the point of rank which China may be conſidered to hold in the ſcale of civilized nations.*

"The ſtability of the Chineſe government; the few changes that have been made in its civil inſtitutions for ſuch a number of ages; the vaſt extent of empire and immenſe population, forming one ſociety, guided by the ſame laws, and governed by the will of a ſingle individual, offer, as Sir George Staunton has obſerved, 'the grandeſt collective object that can be preſented for human 'contemplation or reſearch.' The cuſtoms, habits, and manners, the wants and reſources, the language, ſentiments, and religious notions, of 'the moſt ancient ſociety, and the moſt populous 'empire exiſting amongſt men,' are, without doubt, moſt intereſting ſubjects for the inveſtigation of the philoſopher, and not unworthy the attention of the ſtateſman. But the expectations of the man of ſcience, the artiſt, or the naturaliſt, might, perhaps, be rather diſappointed, than their curioſity be gratified, in travelling through this extenſive country. It can boaſt of few works of art, few remains of antient grandeur. The great wall, that for a time defended its peaceable inhabitants againſt the attacks of the roving Tartars, the walls of its numerous cities, with their ſquare towers and lofty gates, and here and there an old pagoda, are its only architectural antiquities; and, when theſe are excepted, there is not, perhaps, a ſingle building in the whole extent of China that has withſtood the action of three centuries. There are no antient palaces, nor other public edifices, no paintings nor pieces of ſculpture, to arreſt the attention of the traveller, unleſs it might be from the novelty of their appearance. In travelling over the continent of Europe, and more eſpecially on the claſſic ground of Italy and Greece, every city, mountain, river, and ruin, are rendered intereſting by ſomething on record which concerns them: the theme of ſome poet, the ſeat of ſome philoſopher or lawgiver, the ſcene of ſome memorable action, they all inſpire us with the livelieſt ſenſations, by reviving in the mind thoſe pleaſures which the ſtudy of their hiſtory afforded in early life. To Europeans, the hiſtory of China has hitherto furniſhed no materials for ſuch recurrence, and the country itſelf is therefore incapable of communicating ſuch impreſſions. In vain ſhould we here look for the maſſy and ſtupendous fabrics that appear in the pyramids and the pillars of the antient Egyptians; the beautiful and ſymmetrical works of art diſplayed in the temples of the Greeks; the grand and magnificent remains of Roman architecture; or that combination of convenience and elegance of deſign which characterize the modern buildings of Europe. In China, every city is nearly the ſame: a quadrangular ſpace of ground is encloſed with walls of ſtone, of brick, or of earth, all built upon the ſame plan;

the houſes within them of the ſame conſtruction; and the ſtreets, except the principal ones that run from gate to gate, invariably narrow. The temples are nearly all alike, of the ſame awkward deſign as the dwelling-houſes, but on a larger ſcale; and the objects that are known in Europe by the name of pagodas are of the ſame inelegant kind of architecture, from one extremity of the empire to the other, differing only in the number of rounds or ſtories, and in the materials of which they are conſtructed. The manners, the dreſs, the amuſements of the people, are nearly the ſame. Even the ſurface of the country, as far as regards the fifteen antient provinces, is ſubject to little variation, and eſpecially thoſe parts over which the grand inland navigation is carried; the only parts, in fact, that foreigners travelling in China have any chance of viſiting.

"In this route, no very great variety nor number of ſubjects occur in the department of natural hiſtory. Few native plants, and ſtill fewer wild animals, are to be expected in thoſe parts of a country that are populous and well cultivated. Indeed, the rapid manner in which the preſent journey was made was ill ſuited for collecting and examining ſpecimens even of thoſe few that did occur."

After having ſtated thus the profeſſed object of the volume, Mr. Barrow, with the true modeſty of excellence, diſclaims all hope of deſerving the approbation of the public; ſatisfied if he can meet its forbearance. But we can aſſure him, that, if all his readers peruſe his work with the ſame lively intereſt, and derive from it the ſame amuſement and inſtruction as we have, he will have little reaſon to fear their final deciſion.

[To be continued.]

THEATRICAL INFORMATION.

HAYMARKET.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 22*d.* A new farce, entitled the "*Gay Deceivers,*" was produced this evening; the plot of which we deem it perfectly unneceſſary to detail, from a conviction that its exiſtence will be but of ſhort duration. We do not remember, ſince the abſurd vulgarity of O'Keeſe, any thing that has appeared ſo completely unworthy of attention. Meagre plot, unnatural incidents, exaggerated character, and pointleſs wit, are eminently conſpicuous throughout the whole of this farrago: indeed, we were thoroughly diſguſted with it long before the completion of the firſt act.

The bills announced one *Arthur Griffinhoof* as the author. This we decidedly regard as a contemptible ſubterfuge. Popular report has aſcribed it to the pen of Mr. Colman; but we hope, for the honour of his genius, that this is falſe. Surely the author of *John Bull*, the *Mountaineers*, *Surrender of Calais*, &c. could never indite ſuch puerilities as diſfigure this farce!

Towards the concluſion, the noiſe became ſo great, that not a word of the final ſcene could be heard. When the curtain dropped, Mr. Elliſton came forward, and, after patiently enduring the tumultuous uproar for nearly ten minutes, obſerved, that it was far from the wiſh of the proprietors to force any thing upon the public; adding, at the ſame time, that he was bound to ſay, the author (for whom he profeſſed a moſt *fervent friendſhip*) had *not been done juſtice by;* that the piece had been got up in a great hurry; and that he flattered himſelf there were ſufficient approving voices in that houſe to authorize him to announce it for a ſecond repreſentation. This was accordingly done.

What Mr. Elliſton meant by this kind of apology, it is difficult to divine. If he would intimate that the piece had not been duly pre-

pared and rehearſed, it was adding inſult to inſult! for it was the bounden duty of the manager to ſee that no piece *is* brought forward prematurely. If he meant that a party had come to the houſe, determined, under all circumſtances, to oppoſe its repreſentation, we are of opinion that ſuch a cabal was perfectly unneceſſary; for its intrinſic demerits will ſpeedily place it among the forgotten effuſions of dulneſs.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

LINES ON A CENOTAPH.

BY H. FLETCHER.

HERE youth and beauty in one grave repoſe,
The youth of Spring, the beauty of the roſe:
Ah! could not innocence that beauty ſave,
Ah! could not youth ſnatch virtue from the grave?
Ye weeping loves, that hear your Mary's praiſe,
And linger ſtill where lovelineſs decays,
Forms only ſeen by Inſpiration's eye,
Ours be the ſpot where all the Graces lie!
Here bloom the flowers which pious Fancy rears,
And Pity waters with her tend'reſt tears;
Here liſtening Grief is charm'd by woodland choirs,
And melting muſic burſts from ſecret lyres:
Here morn and eve the dews of Heav'n beſtow,
They're Nature's tears for her who reſts below.
Ere ſuch a maid ſhall charm the world again,
Ere ſuch a loſs ſhall want the poet's ſtrain,
How many Springs ſhall all their ſweets diſplay,
No longer rivall'd, and no longer gay?
How many Summers round this icy tomb
Shall, ling'ring, ſhed their lateſt, loveliеſt bloom?
In mournful blaſts, how many Autumns here
Shall ſtrew the wither'd beauties of the year?
How many winters Nature's death declare,
And fall on Mary's breaſt in ſnows leſs fair?
Ye weeping loves, that hear your Mary's praiſe,
And linger ſtill where lovelineſs decays,
Tell ye the ſtranger, whoſe enquiring eye
Aſks whom ye mourn, that here the aſhes lie
Of one whoſe virtue might have charm'd the grave,
And tempted Death his blooming prey to ſave;
But that Heaven, wondering, own'd its ſweet ſurpriſe,
And call'd the maid to join her native ſkies!
Though cold ſhe lies within this flowery bed,
Loſt to the world, to love—to friendſhip dead,
She only ſleeps, and Death to her ſhall bring
A brighter beauty, and a ſecond Spring!

O QUAM TEMPORA MUTANTUR;
OR THE COMPLAINT OF THE BRIGHTON HOUSEHOLDERS.

WHAT the devil, ye citizens, keeps ye in London?
The play, or the opera, Veſtris, or Munden?
Long ere this time we fancied our town would be crowded,
But, inſtead of gay looks, every viſage is clouded;
Our houſe-ſpeculators are all crying out,
And wonder what all you fat cits are about;
No buſtle enlivens, no bribes for a houſe,
While laſt year you ſcarce could find room for a mouſe.
What means all this change? for the ſea looks as green
As laſt ſummer it did, and as verdant our Steyne;

Our chalk cliffs ſo boldly impend o'er the flood,
And Beachey Head ſtands were it formerly ſtood.
Hither come, then, ye aldermen, brokers, phyſicians,
Stock jobbers, contractors, and ſage politicians;
Iriſh gemmen, with rent rolls as long as my arm,
That ne'er finger'd a ſix-pence produc'd by a farm;
Black-guards, blacklegs, bullies, and ladies of *high ton*,
Only bring a long purſe,—you're all welcome to Brighton.
In ſhort, welcome all not afraid of expence,
For our bills have no columns for ſhillings and pence:
Whilſt you ſtay here, ſubmit to be quietly cheated,
For he that *bleeds beſt* is moſt civilly treated.
And you well know, wherever you go to be duck'd,
You muſt tamely ſubmit to be pigeon'd and pluck'd;
For we tradeſmen ſhould deem ourſelves poor ſimple ninnies,
Did we fail to convert all our ſhillings to guineas.
Come, aldermen, come; leave the ſmoke of Cheapſide,
And cool your fat limbs in old Ocean's green tide.
Pack up bag and baggage, your children and ſpouſes,
For now is the time, from the *cheapneſs* of houſes;
I have ſev'ral to let, all o'erlooking the Steyne,
Where your daughters are certain to ſee and be ſeen:
And the price is a trifle, if comfort you ſeek:
Two rooms on a floor—but *twelve* guineas per week!!

TRANSLATION FROM THE GREEK OF ANACREON.

Idyll. 16.—To the Evening Star.

HAIL! Heſper, lovely Venus' golden light!
Hail! Heſper, glory of the duſky night!
Far as Diana's beams, thy beams o'erſhine!
So far inferior yield the ſtars to thine.
Hail! beſt belov'd, and grant thy friendly ray
To love, though chaſter Cynthia ſteals away:
I come not here to *plunder* or deſtroy,
Nor yet the nightly traveller annoy;
I come obedient to the call of love:—
Than love return'd, what nobler bliſs above?

ON THE ABSURDITY OF BOASTING OF GENEALOGY;

BY BOILEAU.

FUSSIEZ vous iſſu d'Hercule en droite line,
Si vous ne faites voir q'une baſſeſſe indigne,
Ce long amas d'aieux que vous diffamez tous,
Sont autant de temoins, qui parlent contre vous.

☞ *A Tranſlation of the above Epigram is deſired for our next.*

The name of the writer of the following lines was *Pierre Patrice*, born in the year 1583, at Caen, a follower of Gaſton d'Orleans. They were made a few days before his death.

JE ſongeois, cette nuit que de malconſumé,
Côte a côté d'un pauvre on mávoit inhumé;
Mais que n'en pouvant pas ſouffrir le voiſinage,
En mort de qualité je lui tins ce langage:
" Retire—toi coquin! va pourrir loin d'ici,
Il ne t'appartient pas de m'approcher ainſi."
Coquin me dit-il, d'un arrogance extrême,
" Va chercher tes coquins ailleurs; coquin toi-même!
Ici tous ſont égaux; je ne te dois plus rien;
Je ſuis ſur mon fumier, comme toi ſur le tien."

The tranſlation beginning with the well known line following has generally been conſidered as original.

I dreamt that, buried in my fellow clay, &c. &c.

The following exquiſitely beautiful verſes were written by *George Lord Lyttelton*, father of the late Lord. They were at once a high compliment to the exalted merits of Miſs Rich, his ſecond wife, and an apology for marrying that lady, when he had ſo affectionately and diſtractingly lamented the death of his firſt, Lady Lucy Forteſcue.

NO! tyrant God of ſoft deſires,
My heart no more ſhall feel thy fires;
'Tis too much pleaſure, too much pain:
No! I will never love again.

Thus, o'er my Lucy's urn reclin'd,
I ſtrove from love to guard my mind;
The tyrant own'd my caution wiſe,
But hear, ſaid he, what I adviſe.

"Friendſhip alone can bring relief,
To cure the feſt'ring wound of grief;
From fair Eliza's gentle hand
The ſoft, the lenient balm demand.

Her wit can ſteal, with niceſt art,
Its anguiſh from the aching heart;
Her voice has power that might aſſuage
Deſpair, with all its frantic rage."

No fraud ſuſpecting, I obey'd,
And ſought the lovely pitying maid;
And when ſhe talk'd, and when ſhe ſung,
My ſoul upon each accent hung.

Thus, while her ſoothing charms remove
My grief, the treach'rous God of Love,
With all his pleaſure, all his pain,
Is ſtol'n into my heart again.

MODERN DISCOVERIES
AND
IMPROVEMENTS IN ARTS, SCIENCES, AND LITERATURE:
With Notices reſpecting Men of Letters.

Patent to Mr. Younger for a Method of extracting Worts from Malt, Barley, and other Grains and Subſtances.

THE malt, barley, or other grains, are put into a boiler, which does not receive its heat from the immediate action of fire, but through another boiler into which it is inſerted. This outer boiler is heated in any of the uſual modes, and the inner boiler is to be fixed at a convenient diſtance from the outer boiler, ſo that the two ſhould be joined at or near their tops. A cork may be made to paſs through the outer into the interior boiler, and the water in the outer boiler is to be heated to the higheſt degree till the worts are extracted. After the firſt extract is made and drawn off, hot but not boiling water may be uſed on the remaining matter.

Patent to Mr. Bicknell for a Method of covering Felt for Caps and Helmets, &c.

THE undyed felt is formed to the ſhape required, the inſide ſtiffened with common glue, then blocked, and dipped into a boiling caldron, till the outer ſurface is coated to about an eighth of an inch thick of the following compoſition: Twenty-five pounds of reſin, one of bees' wax, and one of pitch, boiled together. When the cap is nearly cool, ſmooth the outer ſurface with a ſuitable tool, and then rub it with a ſponge dipped into a dye boiling hot, compoſed of the following ingredients; twelve pounds of logwood, a quarter of a pound of copperas, half a pound of glue, and one pound of lamp black, boiled in eight gallons of water. After this dip the cap into a boiling liquid of equal quantities of the ley, bees' wax, and ivory black, the latter having been ſifted through a fine ſieve. Then the ſurface is to be ſmoothed, and afterwards poliſhed by a ſuitable inſtrument, or a wheel or lathe rubbed againſt it. The cap will then be water proof, and reſiſt a ſtrong blow of a ſabre.

Patent to Mr. Bentley for a Method of ſeaſoning new Caſks, and purifying muſty ones.

STEAM is applied by a pipe and ſmall branching tubes into the caſks, the tap hole or other aperture being lower, that the foul particles may drain off with the water from the ſteam. When the caſks are thus cleared, ſteam is conveyed into an air-tight cylinder, in which is incloſed a veſſel open at top, and raiſed from the bottom, ſo that the

ſteam may have acceſs to all parts. In this inner veſſel is a mixture of ſmall raw wort of ſpent hops, with or without ſtale beer or beer grounds, to be raiſed by the ſteam to a ſtate of boiling: and when the ſteam is ſufficiently ſaturated with that ariſing from the ingredients, it is to be conveyed, as before, into the caſks. Different ingredients may be uſed; for vinegar brewers, grounds of vinegar; for diſtillers, rinſing of ſpirit caſks; cider makers, lees of their liquid; and ſo on.

Sir *R. Wilſon*, in his enquiry into the preſent ſtate of the military force of the Britiſh empire, a work deſerving the attention of every man of humanity, as well as of the politician, takes notice of a circumſtance both in the army and the cuſtom-houſe too ſimilar to one which has for ſo long a time been the opprobrium of the church. "An officer, it ſeems, declares, upon the word and honour of an officer and a gentleman, that he neither pays nor receives, directly or indirectly, more than the King's regulation," for the price of a commiſſion; "whereas almoſt every officer has paid or received more than the ſtipulated ſum; and this practice is ſo general and ſo well underſtood, that no infamy is attached to the tranſaction: but if an officer ſhould be brought to a court-martial for ſuch an offence, the ſentence muſt be caſhiering, although every member might be equally culpable." Sir Robert conceives that things are better regulated at the cuſtom-houſe, where "ſtands a man who takes (for a fee) all the neceſſary oaths as a cuſtom, and who bears the emphatic name of the damned ſoul." If the perjuries now allowed by cuſtom to paſs current, without bringing infamy on him who takes a falſe oath, were fixed on one damned ſoul, it might be well to make the office annual, and ſend the poor wretch laden with his fees to Botany bay, as the Iſraelites diſmiſſed the ſcape goat once a year into the wilderneſs.

The emigrations from the north of Scotland and Ireland are ſaid to be conſiderable, and even to threaten depopulation. The latter evil is not greatly to be apprehended, for as ſoon as proper regulations are made by removing the oppreſſive operations of the duty on ſalt, giving due encouragement to the fiſheries, in which are an inexhauſtible mine of wealth, improving agriculture by long leaſes, the northern part of the iſland will improve in the ſame degree as the ſouthern parts of Scotland. Theſe facts are well ſtated in a publication by Mr. Fraſer, on the Means of Improving the Coaſts and Weſtern Iſles of Scotland.

The raphanus Chinenſis annuus oliferus of Linnæus, or oliferous China radiſh, has been lately cultivated in the northern parts of Italy. From three ounces and a half of ſeed, a produce of five hundred and eighty-three pounds, yielding two hundred weight of oil, was obtained. The Chineſe extract half the weight of the ſeed in oil, which is uſed in the kitchen, burns without ſmoke, and gives as clear a light as common oil. The plant is ſown between the beginning of March and the middle of April, the land having been ploughed in autumn, and again before the ſeed is ſown, but not manured. It is then rolled, and the ſeed covered about half an inch.—The plants are thinned, ſo as to leave a diſtance between them not leſs than two inches and a half, nor more than five.

Mr. *Driuzzi* has invented a liquor, which, in certain caſes, according to the report of the government of the Italian Republic, will prevent combuſtion. It conſiſts of a ſolution of two parts in weight of common ſoda, pulveriſed in ſeven parts of water, which is reduced to two thirds by boiling, and then ſtrained through a piece of cloth. On wood, this ſolution produces no more effect than common water; on burning alcohol it would be dangerous; but it is ſaid to be very uſeful in extinguiſhing fires produced by oily, fat, and bituminous ſubſtances.

There is no danger, it is now found, to be apprehended from the alloy of gold with platina; for, by Mr. Guyon's experiments, it appears that the condition of ſpecific weight does not permit the ſtandard to be alloyed beyond 0,700, otherwiſe the exceſs of weight would diſcover the fraud. But the greateſt hinderance is in the colour produced by mixing a very ſmall quantity of platina with gold; for, in a button of alloy, in which was only 0,155 of platina, the alteration of colour was ſo conſiderable, that even the paleſt gold colour was not diſcernible. If platina were covered with gold leaf, the exceſs of ſpecific weight would de-

tect the fraud, or a drop of nitro-muriatic acid, fallen upon the piece, would expoſe the grey colour.

The Britiſh Mineralogical Society has publiſhed ſome account of its proceedings. It is yet in its infancy, but is highly deſerving of encouragement. A catalogue of the ſpecimens in its poſſeſſion is ſoon to be printed, and diſtributed to the members, who are recommended to communicate duplicates of thoſe which are not in the poſſeſſion of the ſociety.

Mr. *Charles* has invented a very ingenious machine for laying land level, for which he has received a ſilver medal from the Society of Arts. The firſt experiment was tried with it on a deep clay, which had produced a crop of wheat from an old lay ſod the former year, and had been winter ploughed. The leveller was preceded by two horſe ploughs, which looſened the ſoil the depth of a common furrow, and twice the breadth acroſs the ridges. The leveller was then drawn by two oxen and two horſes, with a man at each handle to preſs it down, where the weight is to be removed, and to lift up the body by the hand to where it is to be diſcharged. Four men, one driver, and eight head of cattle, more effectually level from half an acre to three roods in a day, than ſixty or eighty men with barrows and ſhovels.

An Italian work has been very lately publiſhed, under the title of "Soluzione eſatta e regalare del difficiliſſimo problema della quadratura del circulo;" that is, "An exact and regular Solution of the very difficult Problem on the Squaring of the Circle." In the frontiſpiece is given a half-length of the author in a circle upon a ſquare, the ſurface of the circle being ſuppoſed to be equal to that of the ſquare. Under the figure is this inſcription—"Cajetanus Roſſi, Cabacii in regno Neapolis, Circuli quadraturæ inventor." In this ſolution the ratio of the diameter of the circle to its circumference is ſaid to be that of five to ſixteen; but the poſition reſts on another, that the diagonal of a ſquare is commenſurable with its ſide; and this ratio is ſaid to be that of ſeven to five. Hence our Engliſh mathematicians will be fearful, that, however laudable the attempts of the author, the ſolution of this very difficult problem muſt, among many others, be deferred ad Græcas Calendas.

A machine for raiſing water has been erected at the ſeat of Mr. Irton, in Cumberland, which, for its ſimplicity, and the cheapneſs of the materials employed, may encourage ſimilar attempts. The houſe is ſituated about ſixty or ſixty-one feet perpendicular height above a ſtream of water, at the diſtance of a hundred and forty yards from the offices. A dam was made acroſs the ſtream ſo as to occaſion a fall of four feet, and the water was brought by a wooden trough and a piece of two-inch leaden pipe into a bucket. This bucket, from the weight of the water, deſcends, and, arrived at a certain depth, a cord, fixed to a plank above the bucket, draws up a valve in its bottom, and lets the contents into a tube. The bucket is connected with the end of a large beam, which has a motion round a prop, fixed in ſuitable timber, and the other end of the beam is connected by a chain, with a rod armed with a proper quantity of lead to deſcend and cauſe the motion of a forcing pipe under it. Thus the bucket, when full of water, deſcends, and raiſes the rod on the other ſide till the water is let out by the valve, and runs into the tube below: then the bucket being lighter, the forcing pump deſcends, and forces the water to riſe in another tube, which conveys it to the offices.

Mr. Humboldt, whoſe death we noticed in the laſt magazine, made ſome very curious obſervations, in the year 1802, on the reſpiration of the crocodile. He had between forty and fifty of theſe animals in his poſſeſſion, and it appeared, by various trials, that, whilſt other animals diminiſh the volume of air in which they reſpire, the crocodile augments it. One placed in a thouſand parts of atmoſpheric air, conſiſting of 274 parts of oxygene, 15 of carbonic acid, and 711 of azote, occaſioned an augmentation to the maſs of 1124 parts in the ſpace of an hour and forty-three minutes; and theſe 1124 parts contained 106,8 of oxygene, 79 of carbonic acid, and 938,2 of azotic gas, mixed with other unknown gaſeous matters. Hence the crocodile produces, in an hour and three quarters, 64 parts of carbonic acid, and abſorbs 167,2 of oxygene; but as 46 parts of this are contained in 64 parts of carbonic acid, it applies to itſelf only 121 parts of oxygene, which is very little, conſidering the colour of its blood. It produces likewiſe

227 parts of azote, or other gaseous substances, on which acidifiable bases make no impression. The animal is so sensible to carbonic acid gas, and to its own exhalations, that it dies when immersed in air corrupted by one of its own species; but it can live two or three hours without respiration. The experiments were made with crocodiles seven or eight inches long, which were, however, strong enough to cut off a finger, and will attack a dog. There are three different species of the crocodile in South America, called Bava, Caiman, and Crocodile; but their relationship to the crocodile of Egypt is, from the imperfect descriptions of the latter, as yet not completely ascertained.

Near Santa Fe, in the Campo di Gigante, Mr. Humboldt found an immense quantity of fossil elephants' bones, both of the African species, and of the carnivorous species, on the Ohio, at the height of 1370 toises, a greater height, probably, than they have been found at in any other part of the world. On the Andes, he ascended to the height of 2773 toises, where the mercury in the barometer sunk to fourteen inches seven lines, and, from the diminution of density in the air, the blood issued from the lips, gums, and even the eyes. The analysis of the air gave 0,008 of carbonic acid to 0,218 of oxygene gas.

Mr. Dieudonné has found a substitute for coffee in the grains of gooseberries left after the juice is pressed out. A much better substitute was, a few years ago, recommended by the King of Prussia, and it still goes by the name of Prussian coffee, which is easily made, and consists merely of mulled ale. The same Mr. Dieudonné recommends, for the removing of ink spots, iron moulds, and the like purposes, a mixture of one part of alum with two of cream of tartar.

It is asserted in a French publication, that by putting into two quarts of malt spirit three ounces and a half of powdered charcoal, and four ounces and a half of ground rice, agitating the mixture frequently for a fortnight, and then filtering the liquor, its flavour will be much improved.

Mr. Parkinson's Organic Remains of a Former World have made their appearance. The plates are done with the greatest accuracy and elegance; and the work promises to excite much attention in the philosophical world.

The King of Prussia is very sedulously employed in improving his country. Establishments are made in various towns for the ordinary education of youth. Whatever may be the crimes of Buonaparte, his attention to education will make it necessary for other sovereigns to follow his example; and there cannot be a more laudable pursuit than to give the rising generation an opportunity of surpassing its predecessor in knowledge. We shall hope that an increase in knowledge will not be accompanied by decreasing virtue.

We may judge of the extension of knowledge, by the progress of printing. Sweden possesses thirty-four printing-offices, and by them are printed twenty-nine newspapers. This may appear a small number to an English reader; but the poverty and population of the country being considered, this number cannot be published without annually increasing the number of readers; and of course, in a few years, an increase of printing-offices will be necessary.

Doubts have arisen on the time of the destruction of Herculaneum and Pompeii. This is generally supposed to have taken place in the reign of Titus: but a writer in the Magazine Encyclopedique calls this in question. The destruction, he thinks, was only partial; that the cities revived, and were not totally destroyed till about the year 471. This opinion he maintains with great shew of probability, and with such reasons as may induce the learned to pay them a considerable degree of attention. The question will, however, be solved in the course of the unravelling of the manuscripts, as it is most probable that some will be found of the latest authors that were known at the time of the destruction of these cities.

Russia can now boast of its Panorama. At Petersburg have been exhibited, Views of Rome, Berlin, and Riga. At the latter place, the artist was charged at the custom-house, on introducing the Panorama, at the rate of a ruble and a half an inch, but, on application to the Emperor, the whole was ordered to be imported duty free. This example might be followed with advantage in every kingdom, for works of art improve the country into which they are imported. The duties on them can be of little conse-

quence to the ſtate, but may prevent a country from improving by the ſuperior taſte of its neighbours.

The long expected Life of Sir William Jones, by Lord Teignmouth, is, at laſt, publiſhed. His lordſhip has been chiefly employed in ſelecting letters, for there is very little of his own writing in the publication.

Doctor Moodie, of Bath, recommends the aqua kali puri (olim lixivium ſaponarium) in the caſe of a bite by a viper. A tea cupful was adminiſtered every three or four hours, and afterwards every ſix hours, to a woman in this ſituation, who was relieved by the firſt doſe, and completely cured in four days.

The Turkiſh artillery is likely to be much improved by the introduction of ſcience into that body. Bonnycaſtle's Elements of Geometry have been tranſlated into Turkiſh by an Engliſhman naturaliſed in Turkey, under the name of Selim, and aſſiſted by Huſſein Rifky, of Taman. He is, we underſtand, at preſent in England, with the view of ſelecting other works on the mathematics, to be tranſlated into Turkiſh, and printed at Conſtantinople.

A very capacious harbour is to be made by a private company at Elſineur. Each ſhare is a hundred Reichs dollars; and foreigners, as well as Danes, may ſubſcribe. The government patroniſes the undertaking.

Mr. *Lindley*, of Norfolk, has obſerved that the radiſh, if ſown among turnips, will be a great preſervative to the latter againſt the fly; as they are found to attack the radiſh, not the turnip.

Mr. *Fabroni* preſerves pulſe from weevils by keeping them in caſks or ſacks with aſhes or lime; from which they are eaſily cleanſed when wanted.

Watchmakers will do well to conſult the account of the improvement in the ſtriking part of an eight-day clock, for which Mr. Maſſey obtained a premium of twenty guineas from the Society of Arts.

Mr. *Ritter*, of Jena, is employed in ſome very extenſive experiments on magnetiſm; among them, he is not without hopes of being able to compoſe a magnetical battery.

Mr. *Tennant* has diſcovered two new metals in crude platina. The one, from the various colours of it in ſolution, he has named Fridium; the other, from its ſtrong ſmell, he denominates Oſmium.

Mr. *Jerome De la Lande* gives the following calculation of the orbits of the two lately-diſcovered planets, Piazzi and Olbers, whoſe mean diſtance from the ſun is two hundred and twenty-ſeven geographical miles, nearly.

Piazzi, diſcovered Jan. 1, 1801.
Revolution 4 years, 7 months, 10 days.

	°	'	″
Mean longitude, Jan. 1, 1804	10	11	59
Annual motion	2	18	14
Aphelion	10	26	44
Node	2	21	6
Equation of the orbit		9	3
Eccentricity		0,079	
Inclination		10	37

Olbers, diſcovered 28th March, 1802.
Revolution 4 years, 7 months, 11 days.

	°	'	″
Mean longitude, 1 Jan. 1804,	9	29	53
Annual motion	2	18	11
Aphelion	10	1	7
Node	5	22	28
Equation of the orbit		23	25
Eccentricity		0,2463	
Inclination		34	39

Accounts from India are moſt favourable reſpecting the induſtry of the younger part of our countrymen in acquiring a knowledge of the Perſian, Arabic, Hindoſtanee, Tamul, and Shanſcrit languages. The exertions of the Governor-general are moſt honourable to him, and, being himſelf an excellent ſcholar, there cannot be a doubt that he will diſcover the worthieſt objects for his patronage. Greater reſearches will thus be made into antient oriental literature, through the means of the preſent governor, than have been attempted during the reigns of all his predeceſſors.

Telegraphs are likely to become of uſe to the commercial world. It is a ſubject of ſurpriſe that they have been hitherto ſo much in this reſpect neglected. The telegraph on the Admiralty is idle the greater part of the day; but, if it were worked for commercial purpoſes, for announcing the arrival of ſhips in the Downs, it would not only be of great uſe to the commercial world, and pay all the expences of the inſtitution, but, by keeping the officers at different ſtations more employed, render the arrival of ſtate intelligence more certain. What are the reaſons for not making this uſe of the telegraph it is not eaſy to

determine; but it ſeems the commercial world begins itſelf to be now ſenſible of the advantages which it may, without any aſſiſtance from government, derive from this uſeful invention. A line of telegraphs is to be eſtabliſhed from Liverpool to Holyhead, and another has been ſuggeſted from Liverpool to Hull, and from Liverpool to London. We have no doubt, that, in time, they will be ſeen on every important eminence between great cities; and thus every tranſaction, whether civil or commercial, may be made known in leſs than an hour, from one extremity of the kingdom to the other. The advantages of ſuch a plan, in caſe of an invaſion, are manifeſt.

A COLUMN, ſimilar to Trajan's at Rome, is to be erected in the Place Vandoſme at Paris, two metres and ſeventy-three cents in diameter, and twenty metres ſeventy-eight cents high. Around the ſhaft are to be 108 allegorical figures, in bronze, each 97 cents high, repreſenting the departments; and one at the top, a pedeſtrian ſtatue of Charlemagne.

SINCE the year 1758, a hundred and ſixty-five acts of parliament have received the royal aſſent, for altering, cutting, amending, &c., canals in Great Britain, at the expence of 13,008,199*l.*, ſubſcribed by private individuals. The length of ground cut through, or to be cut, is 2,896 miles.

FROM an experiment on farming, in which a large flock of ſheep was fed on the ſame ground where many had died from the complaint called the Water, it is aſſerted, that it ariſes from the ſheep, when put on turnips, gorging themſelves with this watery food, and continuing without exerciſe to carry off the beginning complaint, and that the diſorder will be entirely prevented by a little trouble on the part of the ſhepherd, to keep them, during the day, and, if neceſſary, part of the night, in motion.

LORD *Chatham's* Letters will, of courſe, have ſufficient circulation; but it ſhould be impreſſed on the riſing generation, that his lordſhip particularly recommends Locke's Eſſay on the Underſtanding, the Conduct of the Underſtanding, and the Eſſays on Toleration and Government; all of which eſſays ought to be thoroughly read and ſtudied by young perſons of both ſexes, before they are of the age of twenty-one.

DR. *Lambe*, a gentleman of great eminence in his profeſſion, has examined, with great attention, the effects of the pipes through which water is conveyed, and the ciſterns in which it is contained; and he attributes many diſorders to the badneſs of the water which is drank by perſons in the metropolis. He was called in, not long ago, to a perſon affected with an inveterate head-ache; and, being "firmly "of opinion, that conſtitutional diſeaſes "are produced by the ingeſta, and, "among theſe, by contaminations of "common water more than by all "the others, adviſed him to try a courſe "of diſtilled water, confining himſelf "to it entirely in every article of which "water is a principal ingredient." The patient complied with the advice, and, with the aſſiſtance of a few aperient pills, has, in the courſe of ſix months, found himſelf greatly relieved. Dr. Lambe is ſanguine in his hopes, that much benefit will be derived, in many caſes, from this ſimple change in the courſe of beverage; and we have no doubt, that, from his ſkill, the medical world will be made thoroughly acquainted with many things in common life, which are of great conſequence, and are too frequently paſſed over without notice.

THE diſputes on Vaccination are not ſettled in the medical world. Mr. Goldſon, member of the Royal College of Surgeons in London, has addreſſed to the directors of the Vaccine Inſtitution his account of caſes of ſmall-pox ſubſequent to vaccination, which deſerves attention. The introduction of the new remedy ſhould doubtleſs be guarded againſt every chance of future diſtemper; and, in experiments of this kind, too much attention cannot be paid to the vaccine matter by which the patient is inoculated.

AMONG the benefactors to his country muſt be mentioned Mr. Dale, who, in the management of his cotton mills, at Lanark, in Scotland, has taken all poſſible care for the cleanlineſs, inſtruction, and morals, of the children employed in his works. The conſequence is, that the utmoſt regularity prevails: by the induſtry of the children the intereſt of the maſter is promoted; and he, in return, by his care, inſures to them thoſe comforts and advantages which, in many works of this kind, are too much neglected.

MR. *Bolton*, whoſe ſkill is celebrated in every part of the ſcientific world, and is known to the moſt ignorant in this

country by his transformation of the Spaniſh dollars into an elegant medal, has exerted his powers to prevent the public from being injured by forgery. The dollars were of different ſhapes, which he reduced; and he has made two plates, by which the true dimenſions of the real dollar may be aſcertained; and, its weight being fixed as to theſe dimenſions, a forged one cannot be placed in them without detection.

Experiments have been made on a contrivance for the conveyance of troops, which conſiſts of plane boards, ſo placed, that in a few minutes the body of a chaiſe being taken off, they may be ſuſpended in its room, and convey fourteen men with great diſpatch. The *char a banc*, uſed in the Alps, is a much ſimpler contrivance; and, in fact, if the contrivance were even brought into practice from actual invaſion, it is not likely that many would be benefited by it; as the carts and waggons would carry more men into action than are wanted to defeat any enemy that can be landed on our coaſts.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE,

LITERARY, SCIENTIFIC, AND BIOGRAPHICAL.

FRANCE.

BONAPARTE, who, to a certain degree, has been playing the Alexander, is now deſirous of acting the part of an Auguſtus. We are at a loſs to know, however, whether it be a pure love for the arts, or merely for oſtentation, that he ſo much favours the artiſts. There is a great deal of the real French vanity in the new names given to public places. *Musée Napoleon, Quai Bonaparte*, &c. &c. Be this as it may, whatever pride and arrogance may be blended with the ſtudies and purſuits in the field of ſcience in France, let us watch their progreſs, and more than keep pace with them. This is the only contention the philoſopher, the philanthropiſt, would perpetuate with them: let us be their rivals in every thing that can make the nation the happier, and do it the moſt honour. England contains learning and intellect to make it admired and envied all over the world. France poſſeſſes a brilliancy of genius which muſt ever diſtinguiſh it alſo. The arts and ſciences during the recent ſanguinary war were not neglected; and there, perhaps, never was more emulation witneſſed in that country than at this moment. At no period has France exhibited ſo great a number of enlightened men *(hommes ſavans)* as at this day. We have no reaſon to be jealous or uneaſy at this fact; but it ſhall be the buſineſs of the Univerſal Magazine to notice every thing that occurs in the way of diſcovery, which may contribute to the progreſs of knowledge and to the happineſs of mankind.

Monſ. L. Cotte, a correſpondent of the National Inſtitute, has made a ſeries of accurate obſervations, at Montmorency, on the heat and extraordinary drought laſt year in France. He alſo notices the uncommon drying wind in the month of April, followed by ſevere cold weather for a long time, ſo as that the water on the 30th of April was covered with ice. It was this unſeaſonable cold which occaſioned ſo much havock among the vines in the open fields. From the 8th to the 20th of June he deſcribes the heat to be conſiderable; but, on the 21ſt, the epoch of the ſolſtice, the cold from the north-eaſt was cutting, and white ice was diſcernible on the ſurface of the water. This temperature of the weather he notes to have proved in his 51ſt vol. page 216, as ſignalizing, every year, the approach of the ſummer ſolſtice.

He has ſubjoined, at the end of his obſervations, a table kept for 15 days, during July and Auguſt, of the greateſt heats at different hours each day, by the thermometers in mercury and ſpirits of wine; the reſult of which ſhews, that the year 1803 may be conſidered, notwithſtanding the unſeaſonable coldneſs in May and June, as the hotteſt during the laſt century, whether we conſider the intenſity or continuance of the great heat.

While France and other parts of Europe ſuffered ſo much from the unexampled drought, it having continued from the 4th of June to the 1ſt of October, the country of the Frioul, of Corinthia, and a part of Auſtria, lay under water for a conſiderable part of that time, by the overflowing of the rivers, eſpecially of the Danube, ſo as that on the 20th of July the communication between theſe provinces and Vienna was interrupted.

At Copenhagen, during the ſame period, this aſtronomer obſerves, that the tranſition from cold to heat was exceſſively quick. At the end of the month of June the cold was ſo ſevere,

that two men were frozen to death in the fields; and a few days after the heat was oppreſſive, accompanied by tempeſts and thunder, which did conſiderable damage.

In conſequence of a difference in the meaſurement of a degree of the earth in Laponia, as executed by Maupertius, Lemonnier, Outhier, and Celſius, in 1736, and by M. Milanderheilm, a Swede, very lately, who has made it leſs by 196 toiſes than the French aſtronomers did, M. Cotte makes ſome judicious obſervations on the poſſible imperfection of the inſtruments uſed by the Swediſh aſtronomers, and quotes from M. de Lalande, in his Hiſtory of Aſtronomy for 1799, the following paſſage:—"The inequalities of the earth may be the cauſe of the diſcordance in the different meaſures; for ſince," adds he, "we find ſo ſenſible a difference in the degrees of the meridian between Dunkirk and Barcelona, it will not be ſurpriſing that there ſhould exiſt the ſame at 66 degrees of latitude." He then propoſes five important queſtions for aſcertaining what is the cauſe of the diſagreement between the reſults of the labours of the French and Swediſh aſtronomers.

The Phyſician Gautherot died lately of an apoplexy, in the fiftieth year of his age. His body was opened by ſix eminent medical men, and his caſe was conſidered as being ſomewhat ſingular. They found the brain very large: the right lobe preſented a very remarkable appearance; it was a carcinomatous tumor, weighing four ounces, covered with tubercles, the aggregate of which exceeded in dimenſions the egg of a gooſe. He was followed to the grave by the members of many learned ſocieties. His eloge was pronounced by C. Nauche.

In the proceedings of the "National Inſtitute," the poetical prize has been decreed to M. Ranouard *(du Var)* for the beſt compoſition on the following ſubject:

"Virtue is the baſis of republics!!" (Monteſquieu, b. III. ch. 2 and 3.)

This was, apparently, a very dry and unſuitable ſubject for poetry. But M. Raynouard has ſucceeded in producing a very pleaſing poem. He has choſen for the ſcene one of the moſt ſublime *fêtes* of antient Athens; that of *Aglaura*, daughter of Cecrops, who ſacrificed herſelf for the good of her country; and the *fête* was inſtituted for the purpoſe of inſpiring young citizens with a ſimilar ardour and generoſity. M. Raynouard has put into the mouth of Socrates the excellent leſſons which he gave to the Athenians, to Pericles, and to all the Magiſtrates. Our author has thus ſhewn, that erudition *is* of ſome value; that the knowledge of the learned languages, of hiſtory, of the manners and cuſtoms of antiquity, is often of the greateſt ſervice to poets, who are too apt to think that a brilliant imagination will ſuffice for all. But Racine has proved of what uſe the knowledge of antient authors may be, even to the greateſt genius.

The poem of M. Raynouard, for which he obtained the prize, is entitled, "Socrates in the Temple of Aglaura." The author has choſen for his motto, the words of Perſius (Sat. III.), *Virtutem videant.* Having read it with conſiderable pleaſure, we intend, in one of our cuſuing numbers, to inſert the whole poem, as well as the preliminary information which the author gives, in order to convey ſome idea of this *fête*, which, it is to be regretted, has entirely eſcaped the notice of Barthelemy in his "Anacharſis."

Doctor Carradori, of Prato, in Tuſcany, has obſerved lately two phenomena, from which the antients would not have failed to draw various inferences. The one is a *cat ſuckling a mouſe*;—the other, a *ſerpent with two heads.*

In a farm belonging to Signior Martini, a ſhort diſtance from Prato, was found a neſt of mice. They carried them to the cat, who had juſt kittened, and was nouriſhing her young. She devoured all the mice but one, which ſhe placed with her kittens, and likewiſe gave it her teat. I cannot (ſays Carradori) affirm that I *ſaw* this extraordinary production myſelf, becauſe the mouſe had been dead ſome hours when I arrived at the place; but the maſter of the cat, and the neighbours, all atteſted the truth of the fact. They ſaid alſo, that the mouſe, faithful to its inſtinct, kept away from the cat, and endeavoured to avoid its careſſes; but that the cat went after it, and brought it back to her young ones.

One night the cat went out of the houſe, and the mouſe, deprived of its aliment during a number of hours, was found dead the next morning.

With regard to the ſerpent with two

heads, says the author, I myself saw it. It was young and healthy. It is now dead, and is preserved in spirits of wine. It had two heads and two necks, and, consequently, four eyes, two mouths, two tongues, and two throats. It eat with both its mouths; but, as the volition was double, the ideas of one head were independent of those of the other, and very often even they were contrary.

Perhaps the fable of the hydra may have owed its origin to something of this kind. The love of the vulgar for the marvellous disposes them to exaggerate every thing that is singular and extraordinary; whence have arisen the numerous fables and prodigies that now exist.

SWEDEN.

By the orders of the king, a lying-in hospital is to be immediately established at Greifswalde, in Pomerania: three thousand crowns are destined for the purpose of this institution. The University of Griefswalde will pay, every year, the sum of eight hundred crowns for its support: and it is to be under the inspection of M. Haselberg, a professor at the University.

FLORENCE.

Extract of Letters written to M. D'Ansse de Villoison.

The celebrated Count Vittorio Alfieri, one of the greatest tragic writers of Italy, has fallen a victim to his incessant studies. During ten years that he resided at Florence, this great man taught himself the Greek language without any help whatsoever; translated into Italian verse pieces of Eschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides; composed a tragedy in imitation of the *Alceste* of the latter, and a kind of melodrame, or tragedy, intermingled with singing, entitled *Abel*: these were the first works which his respectable friend, the Countess of Albany, had printed, to complete the theatrical productions of this poet, who does so high an honour to Italy. He translated also the *Frogs* of Aristophanes, the Æneid of Virgil, and Terence in verse; Sallust's Conspiracy of Catiline; composed seventeen satires; a volume of lyric poetry; the memoirs of his own life up to the 14th of May, 1803; his epitaph, and, in the space of two years, six comedies; which extraordinary exertion accelerated his death.* He laboured unceasingly in the revisal of them, but he corrected only four and a half of the fifth, being seized with illness when he was employed in giving the last finish to it. The fever which terminated his life came on the 3d of October, 1803; the gout had fixed itself in his stomach. For some time past he could hardly eat, because his digestion was so painful. At length, on Saturday the 8th of October, after having passed a night somewhat better than usual, he died without a groan!

The learned P. Paulin de St. Barthelemy has nearly finished his *Bibliotheca Indica*, in which he has arranged, alphabetically, every known Indian manuscript, including those of the National Library of Paris, of England, and of Cardinal Borgia, with explanations, &c.

RUSSIA.

Petersburg.—The last part of the Biography and Military History of Suwarrow, by M. Anthing, is now printing at the expence of the emperor: it will be enriched with nineteen engravings and plans. The sum total of the impression will amount to four thousand crowns.

The Counsellor of State Lwow has published a work entitled "*The Temple of Russian Heroes:*" it is, in some re-

* His epitaph was as follows:

Quiescit hîc tandem
Victorius Alfierus Astiensis,
Musarum ardentissimus cultor,
Veritati tantummodo obnoxiosus
Dominantibus idcirco viris,
Peræquè ac inservientibus omnibus
Meritò invisus;
Multitudini,
Ut nulla nunquam ab illo gesta
Publica negotia, ignotus;
Optimis paucissimis charus:
Nemini
Nisi fortasse sibimet ipsi
Despectus.
Vixit annos, etc.

ſpects, the military pantheon of that empire.

The aulic counſellor M. de Glinka, profeſſor of Ruſſian literature at Dorſat, is about to publiſh "A Mythology of the antient Sclavonians." This work will, no doubt, ſupply an important vacancy in the hiſtory of the civiliſation of the Ruſſian people, who, hitherto, have not been, ſo much as they deſerve, the object of ſcientific reſearch.

Herder.—This celebrated man, the Preſident of the Eccleſiaſtic Conſiſtory in the duchy of Saxe-Weimar, author of the "Ideas on the Philoſophy and Hiſtory of Mankind," &c. &c. died the 18th of December laſt, at Weimar, aged ſixty-two.

HANOVER.

M. RAMBERG junior, painter to the Court at Hanover, an artiſt celebrated in Germany for his works, has deſigned a ſeries of twenty-five plates, containing the hiſtory of Ulyſſes, from the Odyſſey of Homer; ingeniouſly invented and executed in a manner which is well worthy the attention of young artiſts, and ſhould be imitated by them, if the author engraves the work.

M. Penz, an engineer, of Hanover, a man well known from his travels, and other works, has deſigned a plan of this city and its environs, which will be executed in England; Hamburgh, Altona, and Berlin, will alſo ſhortly appear. The price of each is two crowns.

GOTTINGEN.

M. WERNEBURG, profeſſor at Gottingen, author of a new ſyſtem of arithmetic, known in Germany by the appellation of *Teliosadic**, has tranſlated J. J. Rouſſeau's book on *Modern Muſic*, adding to it a new critique on muſic.

The moſt perfect ſyſtem of ſounds, ſays the author, in a letter dated the 26th of January, 1804 (or 22,1, 1064, according to his *Teliosadical Syſtem*), is that in which we find the affinity 1:2. All the other affinities 2:3. 3:4. 1:3. are leſs perfect. The intermediate ſounds between 1 and 2 are always arbitrary. We may ſuppoſe, for example, 5, 6, 7, 10, or 12. Theſe ſounds form a ſcale. A ſeries of *five* form the ſyſtem of the Orientaliſts; a ſeries of *ſix*, the ſyſtem of the antient Engliſh; a ſeries of *ſeven*, the ſyſtem of the Greeks; a ſeries of *ten*, the ſyſtem of the middle age, in the time of Zarlino; and, laſtly, a ſeries of *twelve*, our ſyſtem, which is the moſt perfect.

Thus would our author *ſymboliſe* and *logarithmiſe* all the muſical affinities!

MADRID.

THE lovers of literature will learn with pleaſure that there is now publiſhed at Madrid a journal called "*Miſcellanies in the Arts, Sciences, and Literature.*" The object of this journal, according to its *Proſpectus*, is, to diſſeminate, in Spain, uſeful knowledge; to place within the obſervation of its readers the methods which lead to the obſervation of nature; to give to authors their juſt tribute and praiſe; and, laſtly, to excite in the minds of youth a noble emulation for the diffuſion of knowledge.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

THE late convulſions in Europe render no longer ſurpriſing any change that is ſaid to be reſolved upon in the ſituation of an independent country. Jacobiniſm is the title with which a very outrageous party in France has been juſtly branded, but the principles attributed to this party are no novelty in the hiſtory of mankind; they have lately attracted more notice, becauſe they have been acted upon by a greater body, and have found their way into the middle orders of ſociety. The partition of Poland is a ſpecimen of the worſt ſpecies of jacobiniſm: this has been followed by a ſimilar partition in Germany, and it has been confidently inſinuated, that another jacobinical proceeding is about to take place in the partition of Sweden. After what has been done, it cannot be ſaid that ſuch an event is not in the limits of poſſibility or probability: nations, like individuals, cannot keep their independence without great efforts, and ſometimes great ſacrifices. Where there is a radical evil in the conſtitution, as in the caſe of Poland, it is no wonder that it falls a prey to ſurrounding powers: ſufficient energy was wanting to arm

* In ſome future Number we ſhall, probably, give an abſtract of this moſt curious ſyſtem.

every nerve in defence of its independence; and if national independence has been loſt in that country, the lower orders may not have received any injury, and probably have derived an advantage from an exchange of maſters. Such does not ſeem likely to be the caſe, if Sweden is doomed to a change; and it may rather be hoped that it is a premature wiſh than a ſettled plan which has given ground to late ſurmiſes.

The King of Sweden is one of the few ſovereigns who have taken an active part on the violation of territory in the caſe of the Duke of Enghien. In his capacity as Duke of Pomerania, he has voted for the meaſures being taken by the emperor to ſecure ſatisfaction for the injury ſuppoſed to have been received by the empire; but as the Elector of Baden, in whoſe territory it was committed, does not make any active complaint, and no powerful elector is likely to follow the example, it is probable that the matter will be paſſed over in ſilence, or the king be left in a very ſmall minority. It remains for the Diet to ſanction the title of Emperor aſſumed by Bonaparte; but as this body is noted for the dilatorineſs of its proceedings, the delay cannot be conſtrued into any diſinclination on its part to acknowledge the claim.

The ſtrength of the Ruſſians is growing more and more formidable; and the eſtabliſhment of the republic of the Seven Iſles, which are agitated by commotions, may bring into that quarter too great a body of Ruſſian troops to be viewed without jealouſy and diſtruſt. Theſe iſlands, though nominally a republic, may be conſidered as eſſentially connected with the Ruſſian empire.

Egypt is ſtill likely to be agitated by its uſual commotions. The Beys and Mamelukes have been by no means broken. Their retirement into Upper Egypt has been, as uſual, their reſource in adverſity, and they have deſcended again into Lower Egypt, and taken poſſeſſion of Old Cairo. There is no proſpect of tranquillity in that unhappy country, till it has fallen into the hands of ſome European power, which may govern it by a well regulated policy.

The new French emperor has eſtabliſhed himſelf in all the pomp and grandeur of the antient monarchy; and the 14th of July, which was to have been the conſtant memorial of the downfall of monarchical and ariſtocratical greatneſs, was dedicated to and received by the French, as the fitteſt diſplay of the new ſyſtem. Titles were uſed without end. All the etiquette of the old court was employed, or rather outdone.

The concordat has not entirely ſettled the minds of the people, and the prieſts of the old church do not cooperate very cordially with thoſe who have taken the benefit of the new regulations. In conſequence of this diſagreement, they hold their private meetings, and have ſeparate places of worſhip; a circumſtance at which the imperial authority feels a diſguſt; and orders have been iſſued, that no prieſt ſhall exerciſe his ſpiritual functions without the imperial licence. Whether this will be extended to proteſtants, time will prove: a ſchiſm will naturally ariſe among the papiſts, which may be for the benefit of truth; but it is not likely that the principles of religious toleration will be either well underſtood or properly practiſed.

Warlike preparations continue. The emperor viſits his flotillas at Boulogne, and his camps in the neighbourhood.

The French talk confidently, and are certain of landing their troops on our iſland. Our government has given the proper anſwer, by declaring the following ports to be in a ſtate of blockade; Fecamp, St. Vallery, Dieppe, Treport, Somme, Etaples, Boulogne, Calais, Gravelines, Dunkirk, Newport, Oſtend; that is, the whole line of coaſt in which the flotillas of the enemies have found a refuge. If the war excites ſome agitation in Europe, the United States in America have expreſſed a feeling which does them honour, though only two individuals have been engaged in battle.

In America, the ſettlement of Louiſiana ſeems likely to be attended with territorial diſputes with Spain; but, as many of the cauſes of war that prevail in the European world do not exiſt among the Anglo-Americans, theſe diſputes may come to a termination without that ſenſeleſs appeal to force, that *ultima ratio regum*, which is the diſgrace of modern, falſely called civiliſed nations. In the Eaſt Indies tranquillity reigns. The immenſe territories we have acquired, whether juſtly or not, will be the ſubject of parliamentary diſcuſſion. By the efforts of the Go-

vernor-general, a ſyſtem is purſued which will give to the Engliſh a complete knowledge of the languages, &c. of the country they have to govern.

The French have a ſquadron in the Indian ſeas under the command of Admiral Linois, with a view of injuring our commerce in that quarter. The ſhips from China would have been a valuable prize, and he expected that they would fall an eaſy prey into his hands. He had under him an eighty-gun ſhip, three frigates, and a brig; when a fleet, conſiſting of ſixteen Indiamen, came in ſight. To flee, on their part, was certain loſs and ruin; to attack, ſeemed an enterpriſe ſo dangerous, as muſt end in the ſinking of every ſhip that came within the reach of the admiral's guns. With the intrepidity of Engliſhmen, they preferred the latter, and, formed by their chief captain judiciouſly into a line, they bore down upon the enemy: three of them only came into action with the line of battle ſhip, which they plied ſo vigorouſly, that they compelled it to make ſail from them as faſt as poſſible. The cargoes of the Indiamen were too valuable to be hazarded in a general chaſe, which might not only carry them out of their line, but could obtain them no honour without loſs to the Company; otherwiſe the capture of the enemy's ſquadron by a fleet of merchantmen might have added to the naval trophies of this country. The conduct of the Eaſt India captains and men was received by the Directors with high encomiums and ſolid rewards. Upwards of fifty thouſand pounds were immediately voted to be diſtributed among the crews; the loweſt man having ſix pounds; the officers different proportions; the captains having each five hundred pounds and a ſword; and the chief captain, beſide a ſword, two thouſand pounds. Such a mode of rewarding merit does honour to the Company. With theſe rewards we may inſtance one, which is highly gratifying to every feeling mind. The true praiſe of man conſiſts in ſubduing the earth, not in conqueſts over his fellow-creatures: acts of kindneſs and benevolence confer on him real dignity. To this truth the yeomen of Norfolk have given ſplendid teſtimony. At a late meeting, a body of them preſented to Mr. Coke, the member for that county, a valuable piece of plate, which was purchaſed by a ſubſcription from each of two guineas, no perſon being allowed to ſubſcribe more than this ſum. Such was the mark of their eſteem for a kind landlord and a patron of agriculture; for one, who, bleſt with the gifts of fortune, employed them in the comforts of his neighbours and the improvement of his lands; who gave to the practical farmer the opportunity of increaſing his ſkill, by the inſpection of various modes of tillage, and the effects of different machines; and who ſet an example to the gentry, by the affability of his manners and true Engliſh hoſpitality.

The attention to agriculture by our country gentlemen is highly meritorious, and in this the Sovereign ſet them an example. The Spaniſh wool is known to excel that of our own and moſt other nations; and, with the laudable view of introducing it into, and improving the breed of our country, the king procured ſome ſheep from Spain, has now a conſiderable flock from them, made preſents to ſeveral of his ſubjects, and, that they might be as beneficially employed as poſſible, permitted, this year, a certain number to be ſold by auction. The ſale was attended by many breeders; the ſheep fetched great prices, and the experiment will be tried on a great ſcale throughout the kingdom. In this manner a country may be greatly benefitted and improved.

The Middleſex election has afforded matter of aſtoniſhment as well as diſcuſſion not only to this county, but to all the kingdom. Every perſon who has any regard for the principles of Engliſh liberty felt himſelf intereſted in its general progreſs, and particularly ſo in its unexpected termination. In conſequence of the deciſion of the Houſe of Commons, Mr. Mainwaring, the petitioner againſt the return of Sir F. Burdett, was rendered incapable of offering himſelf again for the county: but this deciſion did not affect his mind with thoſe feelings which would have beſt become a man in his humiliating ſituation. He who was a guardian of the laws, and peculiarly bitter againſt thoſe whom he accuſed of deſigns againſt the conſtitution, was himſelf found guilty of violating the laws on which the excellence of the conſtitution ſo much depends.

For ſome time after the writ was iſſued for a new election, no candidate appeared for the vacant place but Sir Francis Burdett: in his advertiſement he was plain and moderate, merely ſtating, that he ſtood forward as a

candidate; and the uſual advertiſements were added, where information reſpecting the election would be received. After a little time, rumours were ſpread of an oppoſition; but ſo many perſons were named, who evidently would not ſtand forward upon ſuch an occaſion, that few gave credit to the report; and it was expected that Sir Francis would obtain the ſeat without a conteſt.

A meeting, held at the Crown and Anchor, ſoon put the queſtion out of diſpute. A few perſons of a particular deſcription, more known to the monied intereſt and to various offices under adminiſtration, aſſembled together, to conſider of the beſt means of oppoſing the pretenſions of Sir Francis, or, at any rate, to make his election the moſt expenſive and irkſome to him poſſible. No calumny was ſpared to repreſent him, and every one of his friends, in the moſt odious colours; and ſeveral perſons, of whom ſcarcely were there any who did not derive ſome emolument, by themſelves or their connections, from offices under adminiſtration, or contracts, entered into a ſubſcription to put the county into a commotion. The ſon of Mr. Mainwaring was pitched upon as the fitteſt object to be made the tool of the party; but he at firſt declined the propoſal; nor would he acquieſce in it, till they had promiſed him a purſe of ten thouſand pounds to defray the expences.

Immediately the batteries were opened, and the bills iſſued by the confederacy are not to be paralleled in the hiſtory of election conteſts. It ſeemed as if the preſs was open to every ſpecies of abuſe, and that the Society for the Suppreſſion of Vice, ſome of whoſe members were particularly active in ſupport of the new candidate, had united its efforts with thoſe of the magiſtracy to repreſent the ſupporting of Sir F. Burdett as a crime little ſhort of high treaſon. He was accuſed of being the friend of traitors, and his friends were ſaid to be of the worſt ſpecies of Jacobins: the overthrow of the conſtitution was his aim, and would be the conſequence of his ſucceſs.

Sir F. Burdett ſtated his pretenſions in a more moderate manner: he came forward to reſcue the independence of the county from a confederacy of the magiſtracy, placemen, and contractors. He was ſupported by many of the oldeſt families in the county; and on the appearance at the huſtings of the two candidates, the ſhew of hands was decidedly in his favour: ſo great a majority appeared for him, that it was evident the voters for the other candidate had determined to feed the poll in a very different manner. Never, perhaps, did the huſtings preſent ſuch a contraſt. On the one hand was a young man of an antient family, great fortune, conſiderable connections, amiable in his manners, and a very prepoſſeſſing appearance, and who had diſplayed conſiderable talents both in his former parliamentary capacity, and as a ſpeaker at ſimilar popular meetings. He had diſtinguiſhed himſelf alſo in the cauſe of humanity, and had endeavoured to drag forth to light the horrors of a priſon, where Engliſhmen, without trial, or intention to bring them to trial, had ſuffered ſuch privations, and had been confined in ſuch a manner, as reſembled more the proceedings of the Inquiſition in Spain than the uſual proceſſes of the criminal law in England. On the other hand, not a ſingle feature appeared of that character which was formerly deemed requiſite in the repreſentative of a county. The influence of the father had made the ſon the treaſurer; and the office, thus kept in the family, might be ſome advantage in the money negotiations of an inferior banking houſe: but ſuch an office might fairly be thought a ſufficient prize to ſatisfy his ambition, nor would he have aimed at a higher diſtinction, if he had not been thruſt forward, to his own great ſurpriſe, on the public notice. To family, and fortune, and connections, he made no claim; and, unknown to that moment by the public, his perſon, unfortunately, no farther attracted notice than to excite diſguſt.

It might have been expected, that in ſuch a ſituation the new candidate would, with ſome degree of modeſty, have exhibited his pretenſions; but, as far as he could be heard, he rather claimed than requeſted confidence, and arrogantly boaſted, that he ſhould ſhew himſelf a more violent antagoniſt than his father, who had carried his virtues too mildly. His addreſs not being calculated to conciliate, was received with the utmoſt indignation, except by thoſe who had puſhed him forward. All the voices were, with few exceptions, in favour of Sir Francis; and, at the cloſe

of the poll for that day, when a majority of eighty-three was declared in his favour, the popular acclamations refounded, and he was drawn triumphantly, through an immenſe concourſe of applauding ſpectators, from Brentford to his houſe in Piccadilly.

This majority was, however, diminiſhed the next day; and the ſucceeding days proved that, if Sir Francis had all the people on his ſide, there was a body of influence on the other more ſucceſsful in bringing forward the voters. On ſome days very few were polled, and with little difference on either ſide; but Mr. Mainwaring, by obtaining a majority of between one and two hundred, rouſed his antagoniſts to greater exertions. The poll was opened during the whole of the fifteen days allowed by parliament: at the cloſe of each day Sir Francis addreſſed the ſurrounding multitudes; and, whatever might have been the event of the day's poll, never ſuffered his confidence in final ſucceſs to be diminiſhed, but manifeſted the utmoſt vigour in ſupport of his cauſe. His ſpeeches were always moſt favourably received, and they united good ſenſe with elegant and ſpirited diction.

He repreſented his cauſe to be that of the county—that of the kingdom at large. He was engaged in a conteſt with a body of magiſtracy, combined in an unheard-of manner to ſupport his opponent in a conteſt with a liſt of placemen, penſioners, and contractors—in a conteſt with the miniſter, who once had been for a reform, and afterwards ſo declared an enemy to the rights of the people. The conſtitution of the country, in its true ſpirit, was his boaſt and admiration; but this gem the confederate band of magiſtrates and contractors wiſhed, like the prieſts of old, to remove, and to ſubſtitute in its place a counterfeit. He held in admiration the elective franchiſe, the great privilege of this country, and honoured and reſpected that part of the Houſe of Commons which, in themſelves, were independent, and were not to be led to any vote at the beck of a miniſter: for the impure part of it he did not ſcruple to profeſs his unfeigned indignation and contempt.

Mr. Mainwaring once or twice attempted to ſpeak, but the hiſſings and hootings, with which he was greeted, compelled him ſoon to give up his purpoſe. Nor is it a wonder that he did not gain a hearing, for he had not the art of ingratiating himſelf in the leaſt with the people, and in his firſt ſentence he was ſure to excite the general cry againſt him. He might have ſuſpended the virulence of his language for a few ſentences, but he ſeemed to have been tutored only to repeat the ſame phraſe that they who were againſt him muſt be jacobins, and enemies to the conſtitution.

During the poll, very unfair advantages ſeem to have been taken againſt the voters of Sir F. Burdett; and the number who tendered their votes in his favour, and were objected to without any deciſion on the part of the ſheriff, amounted to between one and two hundred. This aroſe from a curious practice, which will of courſe undergo an inveſtigation in the Houſe of Commons. When a perſon came up, and tendered his vote for Sir Francis, before he was ſworn, ſome one of the oppoſite party would object to his vote, and he was carried round to the ſheriff's box for his deciſion. There he found ſeveral others in the ſame ſituation; and, the poll being cloſed at four, numbers were left in that ſtate, on the ſuppoſition that their caſes would be heard before the final cloſe of the poll, and thus a conſiderable addition would be made to the baronet's numbers.

For the three laſt days the majority of Mr. Mainwaring was conſtantly decreaſing, and it was ſo lowered the laſt day but one, that little doubt was entertained that he muſt be beaten with a very great majority on the next day's poll. In the early part of the day this did not appear ſo clear; but from eleven to three ſuch numbers poured in on the ſide of Sir Francis, that, without conſidering his objected votes, his enemies betrayed their fears that he was at the head of the poll.

The laſt perſon who gave his vote for Sir F. Burdett was Mr. Burchell, the Deputy Sheriff of the county; and it is ſingular that he was the perſon on whoſe reſignation Mr. Mainwaring obtained the place of treaſurer of the county. The utmoſt anxiety appeared on all ſides, when the poll was cloſed at three o'clock of the fifteenth day: but, before they proceeded to count the numbers, an argument was held before the ſheriffs on the votes on the poll-books, which had been objected to, which it was ſaid muſt be decided upon before the numbers could be de-

clared. After a conſiderable time employed in this diſcuſſion, the ſheriffs declared that the tendered votes ſhould be examined: they proceeded to call them, and ſome were added to the poll, by which it was ſaid that the majority of Sir Francis upon the whole poll was ten. A reference to the books again reduced the majority to ſeven, and with this number the trophies of the baronet were adorned in the evening's proceſſion: the ſheriffs, however, declared, that on the next morning they would continue their examination.

It was between ſeven and eight in the evening when the proceedings were adjourned; and the anxiety diſplayed during the examination increaſed the joy of the people on the appearance of Sir Francis Burdett, and the belief that he was at the head of the poll.—His ſpeech was received with vaſt applauſe: the myriads round the huſtings accompanied him to his carriage. From Brentford to the Strand was one continued cavalcade; all united in congratulations on the ſuppoſed ſucceſs of the day. It was twelve at night before Sir Francis arrived at the Crown and Anchor, where a numerous party had waited to congratulate him: the houſes in his progreſs were illuminated: every manifeſtation of joy accompanied him from the greateſt multitude that perhaps was ever collected in this kingdom on ſuch an occaſion.

On the next morning no doubts were entertained in London that the majority of Sir F. Burdett would be conſiderably increaſed by the farther examination of the tendered votes. Several were conveyed from his houſe for this purpoſe; but about noon intelligence arrived that Mr. Mainwaring was declared the member by a majority of five.

Nothing could exceed the ſurpriſe which this occaſioned, as, from the number of perſons who had gone down to eſtabliſh their votes, it was not imagined that the poll could be declared till late at night. It was ſoon after known that Mr. Mainwaring had proteſted againſt the addition of any vote to the poll after three o'clock on the preceding day; that the ſheriffs had receded from their former determination, and had not taken in the account the fair votes which they had found good the day before; but had caſt up the poll, and decided that Mr. Mainwaring ſhould be returned.

Indignation ſucceeded ſurpriſe.—Even the party who were gainers by this conduct were aſhamed of their ſuppoſed triumph. Sir F. Burdett had, with great prudence, retired privately from the huſtings, and Mr. Mainwaring found himſelf, as uſual, hooted at, when he prepared to ſpeak, for the laſt time, from this place. In town, as was naturally to be expected, ſome ſymptoms of diſſatisfaction appeared: the name of Burdett was ſhouted with great applauſe, and it was thought expedient to call out the guards, to protect the houſes of the Mainwarings, both father and ſon. However, conſidering the provocation given, and the multitudes intereſted, it is to the credit of the people that ſuch good conduct prevailed during the whole of the election, and that there were ſo few inſtances to the contrary on the cloſe of it. Their whole behaviour completely ſatisfied the advertiſement which Mr. Mainwaring had the aſſurance to put forth the next day, in which he claimed to himſelf the voices of the whole county, and ſtigmatiſed all his opponents as a faction, wiſhing to ſubvert the throne, and to deſtroy the conſtitution.

If it were true that his opponents might be called a faction, and accuſed of ſuch an endeavour, it muſt be by miracle that the throne ſtill ſubſiſts; for not only more than nine-tenths of the people of Middleſex, but of all England, rallied round the ſtandard of Sir Frs. Burdett; and, whatever might be their indignation againſt the conduct of the miniſter and his partiſans, their loyalty to their ſovereign, and attachment to the conſtitution, are not to be impeached by ſuch inſinuations from ſo inſignificant a quarter.

It was not likely that the freeholders of Middleſex would ſit down contented with the behaviour of the ſheriffs. A very reſpectable meeting of between three and four hundred perſons entered, a few days after, into an examination of it, and determined to vindicate their rights againſt ſuch an uſurpation. The advertiſement of Mr. Mainwaring was treated in the manner it deſerved, and the charge of a wiſh to ſubvert the throne and the conſtitution was thrown back in a very excellent ſpeech of the chairman. Indeed, if we attend to the conduct of the jacobins in France, and the language uſed in this election, it cannot be doubted that Mr. Main-

waring's party might with the greater juſtice be called the jacobinical party. The manner in which it circulated its libels, and the boldneſs with which it uttered the groſſeſt falſehoods, the baſeneſs with which it dared to accuſe reſpectable freeholders by name of perjury, deſerve no other epithet than that of *jacobinical;* and it is to be hoped, that, in future elections, ſimilar conduct will be ſtigmatiſed with ſuch an appellation, and held in execration.

The meeting at the Crown and Anchor entered into various reſolutions; appointed a committee to conduct their cauſe againſt the ſheriff; and a ſubſcription to a very conſiderable amount, the greater part paid down in money, was made. In what manner the queſtion is to be agitated the committee will decide. The obvious thing ſeemed to be a petition againſt the return, ſtating that Sir Francis ought to be the ſitting member, becauſe, on caſting up the number on the books, the majority was in his favour. This leaves the labour of a ſcrutiny to a future petition, and has a precedent in a conteſted election for Bedfordſhire. The perſons who tendered their votes had their names down on the poll-book. The taking of an oath is not eſſential to the giving of a vote; and as the objection was not made out againſt the vote, the vote was good, and ought to have been counted for in behalf of the perſon for whom it was tendered. On this a committee of the Houſe of Commons will decide; but the elective franchiſe may be reduced to a nullity, if a perſon can object to a greater number of votes without reaſon than the ſheriff can decide upon within certain hours, and thus turn the ſcale as he pleaſes. This is not a queſtion of party; it is a queſtion in which every freeholder in the kingdom is intereſted.

Actions, it was alſo reported, would be entered into againſt the ſheriff to a conſiderable amount; and their conduct is of ſo extraordinary a nature, that even their friends could ſcarcely juſtify it. Indifferent perſons teſtified their wiſhes that it might be made the ſubject both of parliamentary and judicial enquiry. That they ſhould ſwerve from their word is a point on which all muſt agree that they were extremely culpable. It has the air of a trick; and the very great advantages which one of them, it was ſaid, is to gain by ſuch a conduct, will be conſidered only by the baſer part of mankind as an equivalent for the loſs of honour. So many queſtions are involved in the whole of their proceedings, that the Middleſex election will, on the meeting of Parliament, be the firſt object of importance agitated in the Houſe of Commons.

The prorogation of Parliament took place during the election, and the king went in perſon to prorogue it. The royal preſence, after ſo long an abſence from the kingly function, excited public curioſity, and every eye was attentive to his Majeſty during the performance of that office, which he had done often with great propriety and dignity. The ſpeech was delivered from the throne with ſcarcely any heſitation; a momentary confuſion only ſeemed to have ariſen at one part, from the omiſſion in the addreſs of "My Lords and Gentlemen." It was noticed but by few in the aſſembly. On the reading of the ſpeech, delivered to the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, every one there was ſtruck with the difference of the copy from the orighal; and it was diſcovered, that three paragraphs in the accredited ſpeech had not received the ſanction of the throne. No debate could enſue upon it, but the ſubject requires, and will, no doubt, receive parliamentary inveſtigation.

Thus ended a ſeſſions of parliament, in which the principal feature was the diſmiſſal of one miniſter, and the ſubſtitution of another, with almoſt as much indifference as the change of a ſervant in a gentleman's family. The nation does not ſeem to have gained the leaſt by the exchange: public burdens have increaſed, and there is not the leaſt proſpect of their diminution. The quantity of buſineſs tranſacted in parliament, if we look to the papers printed, was immenſe: occaſional ſpecimens of eloquence were diſplayed; but, in general, the debates were unintereſting to the public.

The influence of the people at large has evidently ſuffered a great diminution, and, of courſe, when the preſent miniſter duped thoſe who had aſſiſted him in throwing out his predeceſſor, and ſeated himſelf in the chair, that influence, which goes with the miniſterial office, was eaſily transferred to him. The foiled party was too much divided to make head againſt him, and the conſequence of all this will be the ſame conduct as in his former adminiſtration—a profuſion in the public diſburſements, and an enormous increaſe

in the public debt. We shall, in our next, present to our readers some extracts from the papers laid before parliament on these subjects.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN AUGUST, 1804.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

THE Rope Maker's Guide; or a complete Key to the Art of Rope Making: by Richard Russell. 5s.

The Book of Trades, or Library of the Useful Arts, with Copper-plates, in 3 Parts; 3s each Part, or 5s coloured; sold separately.

BIOGRAPHY.

The Revolutionary Plutarch, vol 3. 7s.

Memoirs of the Life and Writings of the late Rev. and Learned Hugh Farmer. 8s.

Memoirs of the Elder Agrippina; being a Commencement of a Series of Comparative Biography: by Elizabeth Hamilton. 3 vols.

CHEMISTRY.

An Essay on Chemical Statics; with Explanatory Notes, and an Appendix on Vegetable and Animal Substances, translated from the original French of C. L. Berthollet: by B. Lambert. 2 vols.

DRAMA.

Foul Deeds will rise, a Musical Drama: by S. J. Arnold. 1s 6d.

EDUCATION.

A French and English Primer. 9d.

The Art of Gauging made Easy: by Peter Jonas. 3s.

HISTORY.

The History of the Gun Powder Plot; with Historical Circumstances prior to that Event: by James Caulfield. 5s.

LAW.

An Act to explain an Act of the present Sessions of Parliament, for consolidating and amending the Provisions of the several Acts relating to Corps of Yeomanry and Volunteers in Great Britain, so far as respects the accounting for Monies received by Volunteer Officers. Cap. 94, July 28, 1804. 3d.

An Act to repeal the several Duties under the Commissioners for managing the Duties upon Stamped Vellum, Parchment, and Paper, in Great Britain; and to grant New and Additional Duties in Lieu thereof. Cap. 93, July 28, 1804. 4s 3d.

An Act to Regulate the Importation and Exportation of Corn, and the Bounties and Duties payable thereon. Cap. 109, July 30, 1804. 9d.

An Act for the Relief of certain Insolvent Debtors. Cap. 108, 30th July, 1804. 1s 9d.

An Act for granting to his Majesty a certain Sum out of the Consolidated Fund, and for applying a Sum of Money, therein mentioned, for the Service of Great Britain, for the Year 1804; and for further appropriating the Supplies granted in this Session of Parliament. Cap. 110, 31 July, 1804.

Kearsley's Tax Tables for 1805. 1s.

A List of the New Duties on Stamps, commencing Oct. 11, 1804: printed on a Card. 2d.

Proceedings of the Court Martial in the Trial of Major John Gordon, Lloyd. 3s 6d.

MEDICAL.

Medical Reports of Cases of Inoculation and Re-Inoculation with Variolous and Vaccine Matter; with Cases of Casual Exposure to Small-Pox Contagion, subsequent to Vaccination: by John Rollo, M.D. 1s.

A Dissertation on Gout; exhibiting a new View of the Origin, Nature, Cause, Cure, and Prevention of that afflicting Disease: by R. Kinglake, M.D.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Dissertations, Essays, and Parallels: by J. R. Scott, D.D. 8vo. 7s. Johnson.

A Sentimental Journey through France and Italy: by Mr. Yorick. New Edition; with 16 Wood Cuts. 5s.

Collection of Popular Stories; with Elegant Plates, in 3 Parts, price 2s 6d each; or, with coloured Plates, 4s each.

Presents for Good Girls. 1s.

Presents for Good Boys. 1s.

Proverbs of all Nations. 2s. 6d.

More Trifles for the Benefit of the Rising Generation: by the Author of Juliana, &c. 3s.

Interesting Traits of Character in Youth of both Sexes: by Mrs. Ventan.

History of Carlo, the famous Dog of Drury-lane Theatre, with several Plates. 2s 6d.

The Works of Rd. Price, Esq. consisting of Letters, Poems, &c. 3s 6d.

MILITARY.

An Enquiry into the present State of the Military Force of the British Empire, with a View to its Re-organization. Addressed to the Right Hon. Wm. Pitt. By Lieut. Col. R. T. Wilson, K.M.T. 2s 6d. Egerton.

NATURAL HISTORY.

The Fifth Volume of Dr. Shaw's Zoology, being the last on the subject of Fishes. 2l 12s 6d.

The Second Volume of Bewick's History of British Birds: containing

the Hiſtory and Deſcription of Water Birds. Figures engraved on Wood. 12s.

Hiſtory of Britiſh Quadrupeds, with Plates. 2s 6d.

NOVELS.

Brick Bolding; or, What is Life? an Engliſh, French, and Italian Romance; from the French of Pigault Lebrun. 2 vols. 12mo. 7s.

Papa Brick; or, What is Death? an Engliſh, French, and Italian Romance; being the Suite of Brick Bolding.—12mo. 3s 6d. boards. From the French of Pigault Lebrun.

The Caſtle of Otranto; a Gothic Story. By Horace Walpole, Earl of Orford. With Wood Cuts. 4s 6d.

The Three Gil Blas; or, Follies of Youth. From the French of La Marteliere. 4 vols. 16s.

PHILOSOPHY.

A Philoſophical Enquiry into the Properties of Nature: by C. Turner, LL.D.

POLITICAL.

Thoughts on the National Defence.

An Account of the Proceedings at the Middleſex Election, 1804, including Copies of the different Electioneering Squibs, Songs, Speeches, &c. iſſued by the Partizans for Sir F. Burdett and Mr. Mainwaring, Jun. 6d.

The Conduct and Character of the late and preſent Adminiſtration conſidered, by a National Obſerver. 2s 6d.

Sketch of a Plan for the Salvation of England and the Emancipation of Europe. 1s 6d.

A Calm and Diſpaſſionate Addreſs to Sir F. Burdett, Bart. pointing out to him the Cauſes of his Defeat at the late Election of Middleſex. By an Independent Freeholder. 1s.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

An Anſwer to Lord Sheffield's Pamphlet on the Subject of the Navigation Syſtem, proving, that the Acts deviating therefrom, which his Lordſhip cenſures, were beneficial to our Trade and Navy in the laſt War, and ought to be renewed in the preſent. By S. Cook.

RELIGION.

War not inconſiſtent with Chriſtianity. A Diſcourſe from John xviii, 36. Intended to have been delivered at the Pariſh Church of St. Auguſtine, Briſtol, by J. Evans. 1s 6d.

A Sermon on Harveſt, or an Addreſs to Farmers, Reapers, and Gleaners. By J. Audley. 6d.

A Sermon on the Duty of the Relations of thoſe who are in dangerous Illneſſes, and the Hazard of haſty Interments. Preached at Lancaſter, July 17, 1803. 6d.

The Reſtoration of Family Worſhip. Recommended in Two Diſcourſes: by J. Brewſter, M. A. 1s.

A Sermon, preached at the Viſitation of the Venerable the Archdeacon of Norwich, holden at Walſingham, May 3d, 1804, and printed at the deſire of the Clergy preſent. By M. Skinner, M.A. F.A.S. 1s.

Subſtance of the Biſhop of St. Aſaph's Speech in the Houſe of Peers, on Monday, July 23d, 1804, upon the motion for the third reading of the Bill, intituled, An Act for the Relief of certain Incumbents of Livings in the City of London. 1s 6d.

A Defence of the Illuſtration of the Hypotheſis propoſed in the Diſſertation on the Origin of the Goſpel, being an Anſwer to the Supplement of the Anonymous Author of the Remarks on Michaelis and his Commentator. By Herbert Marſh, B.D. F.R.S. 2s.

SPORTING.

Sporting Anecdotes; Original and Select: including Characteriſtic Sketches of eminent Perſons who have appeared on the Turf: by an Amateur Sportſman.

The Sporting or Game Book. This Book enables Sportſmen, by the help of Printed Tables, to keep an exact Account of the different Sorts of Game, when and where killed, and other Particulars, in the manner of a Journal. 7s. Harding.

TOPOGRAPHY.

The Topography of Troy and its Vicinity, illuſtrated and explained by Drawings and Deſcriptions. Dedicated, by Permiſſion, to Her Grace the Ducheſs of Devonſhire: by W. Gill, Eſq.

TRAVELS.

Travels from Berlin, through Switzerland, to Paris, in the Year 1804; from the German of A. V. Kotzebue. 3 vols. 13s.

Tour through England, with Six Plates. 3s 6d.

REPORT of DISEASES in a WESTERN DISTRICT of LONDON,

From July 23 to Auguſt 21, 1804.

ACUTE DISEASES.

Peripneumony	3
Sore Throat	3
Acute Rheumatiſm	2
Synochus	2
Catarrh	6
Cholera	2
Scarlet Fever	3
Eryſipelas	1
Hectica Adoleſcentium	1

INFANTILE DISEASES.	
Vomiting	1
Hooping Cough	5
Scrophulous Ophthalmia	1
CHRONIC DISEASES.	
Gaſtrodynia	11
Dyſpepſia	12
Water-braſh	1
Aſthenia	9
Head-ach	2
Diarrhœa	13
Dyſentery	1
Colic	2
Jaundice	3
Enterodynia	1
Worms	4
Dyſphagia	1
Cough and Dyſpnœa	5
Chronic Dyſpnœa	3
Aſthma	1
Chronic Rheumatiſm	11
Lumbago	5
Menorrhagia	2
Amenorrhœa	4
Hyſteria	1
Dropſy	6
Vertigo	2
Palſy	2
Palſy from Lead	2
Aneuriſm of the Heart	1
Melancholia	2
Hæmoptyſis and Conſumption	4
Scrophula	2
Hæmorrhoids	2
Cutaneous Diſeaſes	8
	153

The weather, during the preceding month, has been exceedingly irregular, as to temperature, and very wet; hence, of the catarrhal complaints which have occurred, ſeveral have proceeded to a great and even dangerous inflammatory ſtate.

About one third of the diſeaſes in the preceding liſt are, however, affections of the alimentary canal, which we remarked laſt month appeared to be then increaſing. Few caſes of complete *cholera* have occurred; but we have had ſufficient evidence of the general tendency to an increaſe of the bilious ſecretion, in the caſes of *diarrhœa* and *gaſtrodynia*, both of which have readily yielded to plentiful dilution and opiates; in the latter caſes gentle laxatives have contributed to a ſpeedy convaleſcence. The caſes of *jaundice*, which we have had occaſion to notice, ſeem to have ariſen rather from an increaſe of the quantity of the bile, than from any material obſtruction, either of gall-ſtones or ſpaſmodic affections of the ducts, as appeared from the abſence of pain in thoſe organs, and the ſpeedy removal of the ſymptoms by whatever contributed to evacuate the ſuperabundant fluid.—In hot climates the bilious ſecretion is generally exuberant in Europeans, unleſs they grow very fat; and in the hot ſeaſon in this climate there is a ſimilar tendency in the human conſtitution. Fruit is commonly ſuppoſed to be the cauſe of theſe bilious affections. But this we believe to be a groſs miſtake, ariſing from the circumſtance, that the ripening of fruit is coincident with hot weather. For theſe diſeaſes occur, in hot ſeaſons, equally among thoſe who eat fruit, and thoſe who are unable to procure it. And if we may adopt the theory, which is plauſible, and probably correct, that the bile is an excrementitious fluid, deſtined to remove *hydro-carbonous* or combuſtible matter from the animal ſyſtem, ſo far from being the *cauſe* of an increaſe of the quantity of bile, fruit and vegetables would ſeem to be the moſt effectual *preventatives* to ſuch a morbid increaſe of that fluid; and animal food and vinous or ſpirituous liquors muſt be conſidered as much more powerful coadjutants of the hot weather, in producing bilious diſeaſes. It may be added, that inſtinct, i. e. the corporeal ſenſations, lead us to crave for fruit in hot ſeaſons; and theſe ſenſations are aſſuredly ſeldom fallacious guides, whether in health or in diſeaſe, to the well-being of the animal ſyſtem.

The diſeaſe which has been called aneuriſm of the heart is very deplorable. The patient here alluded to is a boy of 15 years old, who was under the reporter's care about 3 months ago, but was diſcharged with ſuch an alleviation of the ſymptoms as enabled him to go about his ordinary occupations comfortably. The ſymptoms, as he expected, have returned with increaſed violence. The ventricles of the heart are obviouſly enlarged, from the fulneſs which is perceptible under the hand applied to the ribs, and from the pulſation being conſiderably lower than thoſe ribs under which it is commonly felt. The countenance betrays the diſtreſsful ſenſations that exiſt about the thorax, and which he cannot find words to deſcribe. The palpitation is occaſionally violent. An claſtic, ſharp,

yet compreſſible pulſe, a little irregular, ſome difficulty of breathing, and an indiſpoſition to motion, which increaſes all the ſymptoms, are among the marks of the complaint. On the former application, he found great relief from the *digitalis*, which, by diminiſhing the irritability of the heart, rendered its motion more calm and regular; from keeping the bowels rather open, and avoiding ſtimulating diet, and much exerciſe. This, or any other plan, could not remove the organic diſeaſe; and, in addition to the former ſymptoms, now increaſed in violence, he is becoming dropſical, and loſing his ſtrength and appetite. Yet even now the digitalis affords a marked relief to the ſymptoms, and to his intolerable ſenſations.

DOMESTIC INCIDENTS;

Moſt important Marriages, Deaths, &c., in and near London: together with Biographical Memoirs of eminent Perſons deceaſed.

ANNUAL Sale of the King's Spaniſh Sheep.—His Majeſty is to be looked upon as the original mover of the important ſcheme of improving our ſhort or carding wools, by the introduction of Spaniſh rams and ewes, long known to produce the fineſt wool in Europe. The royal farmer was the firſt importer, beginning as early as the year 1792, when a flock of rams and ewes of the true *Merino* breed were received at Windſor, and which have ſince increaſed to about an hundred of the pure race, his Majeſty, either in making preſents of, or ſelling annually, a certain number to thoſe perſons who were deſirous of making the experiment of improvement. The royal example has been followed by the Bath Society; Dr. Parry, Mr. Bartley, and Lord Somerville, who made a voyage to Portugal, expreſsly for the purpoſe of purchaſing Spaniſh ſheep; by Mr. Tallet, of Staffordſhire, alſo; and by many other individual improvers of ſtock in the three kingdoms; and with ſuch ſignal ſucceſs, that the queſtion is now paſt all diſpute. It has been experimentally proved, *that the wool of Spaniſh ſheep does not degenerate in this country, nor do we experience any loſs of mutton per acre by feeding that ſpecies of ſheep; neither is the Spaniſh mutton inferior to any known.* Great oppoſition had been made to this improvement by the importers of Spaniſh wool, on the ſtrength of certain prejudiced notions, which were received as truths, but which have been entirely overthrown by the experience of many years; and we have now the certain proſpect of being able to grow that at home upon our own lands, for which we have been annually paying an immenſe ſum to Spain, with the additional advantage of being exempted from the delays and probable diſappointments attendant upon a foreign ſupply.

The price of rams and ewes, annually ſold at Windſor, has been hitherto ſix guineas for the former, and two for the latter; but it having been lately repreſented to Sir Joſeph Banks, who has the management of the Royal flock, that it might be injurious to the intereſts of thoſe concerned in the improvement of their ſheep by the Spaniſh tups to continue a ſale of them at Windſor on ſuch inferior terms, it has been determined to diſpoſe of them at an annual ſale by auction, according to the mode eſtabliſhed at Woburn and Holkam.

The ſale was held on Wedneſday, Aug. 15, in a part of the park oppoſite the Pagoda, in Kew Lane. The lots were in ſeparate pens, in a line ſheltered by a row of trees; the inſpection beginning at eleven o'clock, the ſale at three. Sir Joſeph Banks preſided at this really uſeful and important exhibition, which was attended by a conſiderable number of perſons intereſted; who, excluſive of their own concerns, bore commiſſions for friends in every part of the iſland; the beſt proof that his Majeſty's patriotic intentions are fully anſwered. The prices, however, were ſo conſiderable, and the competition ſo ſpirited, that many commiſſions remained unexecuted.

Sir Henry Vane Tempeſt, who had ſent a conſiderable order for the uſe of his eſtates in the Biſhoprick of Durham, is among the unſucceſsful candidates; his agent not being able to purchaſe one ram or ewe, although he

bade frequently, and with ſpirit. Sir Joſeph Banks had more ſucceſs, making ſeveral good purchaſes for his friends, Sir Richard Worſley, of the Iſle of Wight, and Sir James Reddal, of Scotland. Captain Mc Arthur purchaſed ſome of the beſt rams for the uſe of his flock in New South Wales, conſiſting of upwards of ſix thouſand ſheep, of the fine woolled ſpecies; whence, in time, we may have any quantity, above our home growth, demanded by our fabrics. Servants attended with printed liſts, and reports of the ſale of the king's wool; ſhepherds were ready to give all required intelligence reſpecting the rams and ewes; and Sir Joſeph Banks himſelf, with the utmoſt condeſcenſion, anſwered every one's enquiries, without any ceremony, or formality of introduction. The animals, with the exception of ſome of the rams, were rather too low in condition, and by no means in the uſual pampered ſtate in which we expect to ſee tups put up for ſale. All was fair and open, and perfectly befitting the exalted condition of the Royal exhibition, and his Right Hon. agent. It has been made an objection to the Spaniſh breed of ſheep, that they are too ſmall; there were, however, ſeveral of the full mouthed tups large enough to fatten up to the weight of twenty ſtone of mutton. The ewes, in general, were little or nothing under the ſize of the *pure* Ryelands, and larger than the Morf, and many of our foreſt breeds. This year's ſtock, after ſhearing, conſiſted of 100 ewes, five rams, and 78 lambs, the produce of 90 ewes by 4 rams; and as the flock has now reached the amount intended to be kept, a larger number of ewes will be expoſed to ſale the next year. During the exhibition, the King's labouring Glamorgan oxen were obſerved walking acroſs the farther end of the paddock, with the ſtride of race horſes.

			PRICES. l	s	d.
Lot	1	A ſhearling ram .	6	15	
	2	do (not ſold, ill) .			
	3	do	7	12	
	4	do	9	10	
	5	do	10	10	
	6	do	11	0	
	7	do	5	7	
	8	do	11	0	6
	9	do	31	10	
			93	4	6

			PRICES. l	s	d.
Brought up			93	4	6
Lot	10	A ſhearling ram .	11	0	6
	11	do	15	15	
	12	do	28	7	
	13	do	16	16	
	14	do	15	15	
	15	do	23	2	
	16	do	21	0	
	17	do	12	12	
	18	do	14	14	
	19	do	21	0	
	20	do	15	15	
	21	do	26	5	
	22	do	22	1	
	23	do	21	0	
	24	do	44	2	
			402	9	

PS. Young Snag, ſon of the famous ram called Old Snag, was purchaſed by Mr. Sumner.

Lot	25	A full-mouthed ram	7	17	6
	26	do	18	18	
	27	do four-toothed .	39	18	
	28	do	26	5	
	29	do	25	4	
	30	do	28	7	
	31	do	25	4	
Amount of the full-mouthed rams . . .			171	13	6
Do. of the young rams			402	9	

EWES.

Lot	32	A full-mouthed ewe	9	9	
	33	do	8	8	
	34	do	7	17	6
	35	do	7	7	
	36	do	8	8	
	37	do	9	19	6
	38	do	11	11	
	39	do	7	7	
	40	do	8	8	
	41	do	11	11	
	42	do ſix-toothed .	9	9	
	43	do	9	0	
	44	do	7	7	
	45	do	6	6	
Amount of the ewes .			122	8	
——— of the rams above			574	2	6
Total for the 45 ſheep .			696	10	6

J. L.

The following melancholy accident happened in the afternoon of Sunday, the 5th Auguſt. As Mr. and Mrs. Jones, of Park-place, Kennington-lane, with

their child about 15 months old, were coming down the river Thames in a boat with a ſail, the boat ſuddenly heaved to one ſide, oppoſite Somerſet-houſe, and the child was thrown from its mother's arms into the river. The father inſtantly plunged in to ſave it, and, after much exertion, handed it to Mrs. Jones in the boat, when, being exhauſted, he ſunk and diſappeared. His body was not found till four days afterwards. The child was recovered.

MARRIAGES, DEATHS, &c. IN AND NEAR LONDON.

Married.] By ſpecial licence, at St. George's, Hanover Square, the Hon. Chas. Stewart, ſon of the Earl of Londonderry, to Lady Catharine Bligh, ſiſter to the Earl of Darnley.—W. L. Gower, Eſq. to Miſs Greſham, daughter and ſole heireſs to the late Sir John G. Bart.—Captain Rickards, of the Guards, to Miſs Loftus, daughter of General L.—Mr. John Moore, of Symond's Inn, to Miſs Sophia Whitehead, of Took's Court.—John Wentworth Loring, Eſq. Capt. R. N., to Miſs A. Patton, daughter of Vice-Adm. P.—By ſpecial licence, the Rev. Wm. Beresford, to Lady Anna Bennett.—At St. Mary's, Whitechapel, Mr. Jolly, aged 24, to Miſs Sarah Muſgrave, aged 60.—At Darking, Surry, Cuthbert Elliſon, Eſq. of Hepburn Hall, Durham, to Miſs Ibbetſon, eldeſt daughter of Henry I. Eſq. of St. Anthony's.—Ja. Lake, Eſq. eldeſt ſon of Sir J. Winter Lake, Bart. to Miſs Maria Turner, daughter of Samuel T. Eſq. of Upper Wimpole Street.—At Woodham Walter, in Eſſex, the Rev. Mr. Shaw, Rector of that pariſh, to Mrs. Hance, of Wick, Maldon.—Thomas Wells Fitzjohn, Eſq. of Hertford, to Miſs Matthews, of Great Ruſſell Street, Bloomſbury.—Lemon Hart, Eſq. of Penzance, to Mrs. Mary Solomon, of Preſcot St. Goodman's Fields.—Joſeph Whately, Eſq. to Miſs Halſey, daughter and heireſs of Thomas Halſey, Eſq. late M.P. for Hertford.—Mr. Joſeph Nervill, of Sheffield, to Miſs Peacock, of Saliſbury Square.—Charles Barclay, Eſq. of Clapham, to Miſs Anna Maria Kett, eldeſt daughter of Thomas K. Eſq. of Seething, in Norfolk.—John Maunde, Eſq. late of Montgomery, North Wales, to Mrs. Wade, of Southampton Row, Bloomſbury Square.—Mr. Wm. Brown, of the New Hummums, Covent Garden, to Miſs Rogers, of Thame Ditton.—By ſpecial licence, John Scott, Eſq. of the Adelphi Terrace, to Miſs Charlotte Fry, of Congerſbury, near Briſtol.—Thomas Vanthuyſen, Eſq. to Miſs Cole, daughter of the late John C. Eſq. of Somerſham, Huntingdonſhire.

Died.] On his way to Edinburgh, of the gout in his ſtomach, Admiral Lord Duncan.—At his houſe, in Groſvenor Square, in his 72d year, Robert Clements, Earl, Viſcount, and Baron Leitrim, of Minor Hampton, in Ireland. His Lordſhip was created a Baron Sept. 20, 1783; a Viſcount, Dec. 20, 1793; and an Earl, Oct. 6, 1795.—In Duke Street, Portland-place, Mrs. M. Birch, daughter of Sir Thomas B. Knt. formerly one of the Judges of the Common Pleas.—In Charles Street, Berkeley Square, Col. David Woodburne, of the Bengal Artillery.—Mr. Joſeph Culpack, the oldeſt capital burgeſs of the borough of Harwich.—At Kenſington, Mr. Wm. Forſyth, gardener to his Majeſty.—At Hillingdon Heath, Sir J. Cockburn, Bart. of Langton.—The Rev. Thomas Twining, Rector of St. Mary's, Colcheſter.—At his Houſe in Hammerſmith, by being run over by a carriage, aged 70, Robert Macfarland, Eſq. a gentleman well known in the literary world, and the firſt who gave to the public the parliamentary debates as they are at preſent.—At his houſe in Upper Eaton Street, Pimlico, in his 53d year, Henry O'Hara, Eſq.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES;

With an Account of the principal Marriages, Deaths, &c., under the Heads of the different Counties: arranged in alphabetical Order.

CHESHIRE.

AS the lady of W. Egerton, Eſq. M.P. of Tatton Park, and her daughter, were taking an airing in a one-horſe chaiſe, in the Park, Mrs. Egerton leaped out on a ſudden (as is ſuppoſed, from a fright), fell, and never ſpoke afterwards. She had only been married ten months, and was far advanced in pregnancy.

CORNWALL.

Married.] At Bliſland, near Bodmin, Mr. Joſeph Hamley, ſurgeon, of Bodmin, to Miſs Collins, of Trueworthdale.

Died.] Mrs. Boutcher, wife of Mr. C. B. and only daughter of Mr. D. Hill, of Launceſton.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] At Southmolton, the Rev. P. C. Tucker, of Biſhop's Nymet, to Miſs J. Hole, daughter of Lewis Hole, Eſq.—Mr. Dan. Flood, of Honiton, to Miſs Welcomb, of Exeter.

Died.] At Exeter, Mr. Maſon, dancing-maſter.—At Kenton, Mr. William Collyns, ſurgeon.—At Exmouth, Mrs. Riddle.—At Plymouth, Mr. Hamblin, tinman, who was lately proſecuted for attempting to bribe Mr. Addington, when Chancellor of the Exchequer.—At Ernepettle, aged 65, Mr. Forteſcue.—At Plymouth Dock, aged 73, R. Nelſon, Eſq. one of the Proprietors of the Plymouth Dock Bank.—At Littleham, aged 84, Mrs. Jane Walley.—At Exeter, Mrs. Ann Charter.

DORSETSHIRE.

Died.] At Lyme, Miſs Marriott, daughter of Randolph Marriott, Eſq. of Worceſter.—At Weymouth, the infant daughter of Brigadier General Mouro.

DURHAM.

Married.] At Stockton, Tho. Whitmore, Eſq. of Apley Park, to Miſs Thomaſon, daughter of Mrs. Charlton, of Apley Caſtle.

Died.] At Sunderland, Miſs Maria Eliz. Horſeley, third daughter of John H. M.D. of Darlington.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Died.] At her father's houſe in Cheltenham, in her 20th year, of a rapid decline, Mrs. Richer, wife of the celebrated dancer on the tight-rope.—In her 30th year, Mrs. Marſhall, wife of the Rev. E. M. of Lechlade.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] At Ringwood, Mr. Melanćthon Townſend, to Miſs Jane Caroline Derby, eldeſt daughter of the late Rev. John D.—Mr. Miller, of Eaſt Tuderley, to Miſs H. Brooke, daughter of the late Mr. B. of Dean Farm, Wilts.

Died.] At Lymington, Mrs. Le Mouſſaye.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Roſs, after a long illneſs, John Rickards, Eſq. of Llanſanfread Court, Monmouthſhire. This gentleman was the thirteenth in lineal deſcent, proprietor of this manſion and demeſne. His anceſtor, Tho. Gwillim Jenkin, Eſq. from whom the Herbert families are deſcended, lived there in the reign of Richard II.—At Huntington, near Hereford, Mr. Sam. Tully, an eminent breeder of cattle. His death was occaſioned by the violent attack of a favourite bull. The animal had broken out of the grounds, and got into a field where ſome cows belonging to a neighbour were grazing, when Mr. Tully endeavouring to drive him back, the bull turned upon him, and forced him to the ground with ſuch violence, as to break ſeveral of his ribs, and otherwiſe ſo fatally bruiſed him, that he ſurvived only two days. Mr. T. was well known as a pre-eminent breeder of cattle among the amateurs, and his flocks have gained the prize at Smithfield ſhew for ſeveral years.

KENT.

At the Canterbury races, as the winning horſe was coming in head and garth with his competitor to the winning poſt, the latter croſſed him, when the rider of the former was thrown off, and killed on the ſpot.

Died.] At Parnham Houſe, Dover, the lady of Sir William Oglander.—At Aſhford, Mr. Tho. Andrews.—At Margate, of a ſcarlet fever, Miſs Charlotte Cawne, youngeſt daughter of Robert Cawne, M.P. of Mercer's Hall.—At the Grotto Houſe, Margate, in his 16th year, Mr. T. P. Oldfield, a youth of moſt extraordinary genius.—Mrs. Collins, relict of the late W. C. Eſq. of Brenchley.—Mrs. Bond, wife of the Rev. Jas. B. of Aſhford.

LANCASHIRE.

Married.] At Liverpool, Mr. Hugh Parry, to Miſs Marſden.

Died.] Aged 45, Mr. Ralph Shorrock, of the Red Lion public houſe, Over-Darwen, near Blackburn. Having worked himſelf into an exceſſive heat by mowing, he incautiouſly drank ſome ſmall beer, and lay down on the ground. Soon after which, his wife, intending to cover his face with ſomething to ſhade off the ſun, on approaching him for that purpoſe, to her dreadful ſurpriſe found him a corpſe.—At Lytham, Mrs. Horrocks, wife of the late Samuel Horrocks, Eſq. M.P.—In her 24th year, the wife of Mr. H. Lewis, comedian, of the Liverpool theatre.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Died.] Miſs Elizabeth Niblett, ſecond daughter of the late John Niblett, Eſq. of Haresfield.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At Grimſby, Lieut. Stevenſon, of his Majeſty's ſhip Helder, to

Miſs Ann Stockdale, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Stockdale, of that place.

NORFOLK.

Married.] At Norwich, Mr. Charles Stuart, late of Beccles, ſurgeon, to Miſs Jane Browne Bohun, youngeſt daughter of Le Grice Browne Bohun, Eſq.

Died.] Mr. Joy, ſon of Mr. Joy, ſurgeon, of Docking. He was drowned while bathing near the New Mills, Norwich.—At Norwich, Mrs. Blaſs.—At Hevingham, aged 12, Maſter Alderſon, only ſon of the Rev. J. Alderſon.—At Cromer, aged 60, the Rev. Richard Sibbs.——At Downham, while on a viſit at the Rev. Mr. Daſhwood's, Miſs Mary Knollis, eldeſt daughter of the Hon. and Rev. Francis Knollis, of Burford.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

A corporal of the 53d regiment, named Hardy, bathing near Bullercoat Sands, got into one of the quickſands, and was unfortunately drowned.

Died.] At the Wall Knolls, aged 89, Mr. Gilbert Webſter, one of the oldeſt ſeamen in the port of Newcaſtle. He ſerved as a midſhipman on board the Grenada, at the taking of the Havannah, Auguſt 12, 1762.—At Rothburg, Sir John Gordon, Bart. of Park, Banffſhire.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Ambroſden, Mr. Penroſe, ſurgeon, of Biceſter, to Miſs Clark, of Ambroſden.

Died.] Aged 18, Miſs Mary Ann Swift, youngeſt daughter of Mr. Smith, of Oxford.—Aged 48, Mrs. Jemmett, wife of William Jemmett, Eſq. of Little Milton Houſe.

SHROPSHIRE.

As Mr. Wm. Franklin, of the White Hart Inn, Whitchurch, was emptying ſome malt into a maſh-tub, his foot ſlipped, and he fell into it, whereby he was ſo dreadfully ſcalded, that he ſurvived but a few hours.

Died.] At Red Vales, Shrewſbury, aged 19, of a conſumption, Miſs Hughes, daughter of the late Rev. J. H. of Bury.—Mrs. Gough, of Chatford. She had retired to reſt the preceding night in as good health as uſual; but not riſing at her accuſtomed hour, her friends became alarmed, and, upon entering her room, found her ſo ill, that ſhe expired before medical aſſiſtance could be procured.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Bath, Maurice Swabey, LL.D. of Langley, Bucks, to Mrs. Webb.—The Rev. Thomas Broadhurſt, of Camden Place, to Miſs Frances Whitaker, of Belvedere Houſe.—At Bath, Geo. Daubiny, jun. Eſq. of Briſtol, to Miſs Drewett.—Sir John Hawkins, Bart. of Kelſton, to Miſs Surtees, eldeſt daughter of Wm. S. Eſq. of Newcaſtle upon Tyne.

Died.] At Bath, Viſcounteſs Kilwarden, having ſurvived the murder of her Lord only one year and ſeven days.—Thomas Tyndal, Eſq. banker, of Briſtol.—At Bath, Mrs Knight, wife of Mr. K. late of Covent Garden Theatre, and ſiſter to the Counteſs of Derby.—At Clifton, aged 70, Mrs. M'Cumming, wife of Capt. Bryce M'C. She had been twice brought to bed at ſea; twice loſt every thing by ſhipwreck; and twice on ſhort allowance for proviſions and water.—At Briſtol Hotwells, Mr. Devereux Mytton, youngeſt ſon of the late Rich. M. Eſq. of Cheſter.—Miſs Norton, daughter of Mr. N. bookſeller, of Briſtol.—At Clifton, C. Kelly Bellew, Eſq. of the Inner Temple.—At Briſtol, ſuddenly, Miſs Frances James, of Caſtle Green, daughter of the late Mr. J. diſtiller. The Coroner's Inqueſt which ſat on her body returned a verdict that her death was occaſioned by poiſon adminiſtered by ſome perſon or perſons unknown.—On board the Atlas, in King Road, on her paſſage from Barbadoes to the Hotwells, for the recovery of her health, Miſs Proby, daughter of the Dean of Litchfield.—In Marlborough Buildings, Bath, Miſs Shairp, daughter of Walter S. Eſq. late Conſul General at St. Peterſburgh.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Wyrley Birch, Eſq. ſon of Geo. B. Eſq. of Hamſtead Hall, to Miſs Catharine Sarah Reynardſon, third daughter of Jacob R. Eſq. of Holywell, Lincolnſhire.—At Wolſtanton, Mr. John Sherratt, of Salford, to Miſs Clowes, daughter of Wm. C. Eſq. of Poothill.

SUFFOLK.

Died.] Suddenly in his bed, at Loweſtoffe, of which place he was vicar, the Reverend Robert Potter, M.A. F.R.A.S. Prebendary of Norwich Cathedral. He was long known to the literary world as the tranſlator of the three great writers of the Greek drama.—At Ipſwich, Aaron Tozer, Eſq.—Mr. Wm. Catling, of Metfield. In endeavouring to jump out of his chaiſe, the

horſe being unruly, he broke his leg, and, a mortification enſuing, amputation became neceſſary, but it proved ineffectual to ſave his life. — At Old Hall, in Eaſt Bergholt, aged 72, John Reade, Eſq. late Treaſurer of the Inner Temple. — At Loweſtoft, on the 24th of July, aged 75, Mr. Jn. Diſton, an active and intelligent mariner.

SUSSEX.

Married.] At Chicheſter, Jn. Bradſtreet, Eſq. youngeſt ſon of the late Sir Samuel Bradſtreet, to Miſs M. Bell, of London.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] John Boultree, Eſq. of Baxterley, to Miſs Maria Ann Croxall, ſecond daughter of Edw. C. Eſq. of Shuſtoke.

Died.] At Warwick, Mr. Wm. Taylor, late printer and bookſeller of Birmingham, and author of the Arithmetician's Guide and Meaſurer's Aſſiſtant. —Sir Geo. Shuckburgh Evelyn, M.P. for this county.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] Hez. Wyche, Eſq. to Miſs Tanner, only daughter of the late John T. Eſq. of Saliſbury.

Died.] In Brown-ſtreet, Saliſbury, Jas. Rothwell, Eſq. an Alderman of that city.—At Wootten-Baſſet, Mrs. Mortimer, wife of John M. Eſq. one of the Corporation of that borough.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Worceſter, Henry Wakeman, Eſq. to Miſs Bowyer, only daughter of the late Jas. Bowyer, Eſq.

YORKSHIRE.

A Mrs. Jackſon, of Sheffield, 60 years of age, and in reſpectable circumſtances, hung herſelf, a few days ago, by tying her pocket handkerchief to the latch of her chamber door.

Married.] Edw. Swainſton Strangways, Eſq. of Alne, to Miſs Eliza Hanning, daughter of John H. Eſq. of Whitelackington-Houſe, Somerſetſhire.

Died.] At Northallerton, Mrs. Dighton, wife of Mr. D. ſurgeon.—Miſs Mary Ann Rawſon, ſecond daughter of John R. Eſq. of Stoney Royd, near Halifax.—At Hull, very ſuddenly, aged 27, Rob. Jennings, Eſq. of Spittal.

WALES.

As two men were falling a piece of timber in the parith of Gwenddwr, Brecon, a part of the tree rolled over a girl of about 16 years old, who was ſitting near them, and killed her on the ſpot.

Married.] At Llanwrin, the Rev. T. Owen, M.A. to Miſs Evans, daughter of Hugh E. Eſq. of Fronfelin, Montgomeryſhire.

Died.] Charles Humphreys, Eſq. of Virnew Bank, near Llanymynech, late of Pennant, Montgomeryſhire, and juſtice of peace for that county.—Mrs. Portrey, of Lammas, near Cowbridge. Finding herſelf indiſpoſed, ſhe was bled by a carpenter; but the operation not being properly performed, a mortification of the arm enſued, which terminated her exiſtence.—Capt. Morgan Davies, of the Royal Clarence Volunteers. Being out in the neighbourhood of Cardigan with his fowling-piece, in getting over a hedge, he fell, and the gun going off, wounded him in the body ſo ſeverely, as to occaſion his death.

SCOTLAND.

A fine ſturgeon was lately caught in the ſalmon ſtake nets at Woodhaven. The length from the point of the noſe to the tip of the tail was 8 feet and half an inch; circumference, at thickeſt part, 2 feet 10 inches; and weight 9 ſtone and a half. It was ſold at Dundee for 1s. per pound.

Married.] At Edinburgh, Alexander Mitchell, Eſq. of Glaſgow, to Miſs Robina M'Caul, daughter to the late Dr. Wm. M'C.

Died.] At Edinburgh, Thos. Hall, Eſq. youngeſt ſon of Sir Jas. Hall, of Dunglaſs.—At Irvine, the Rev. Dr. Jas. Richmond.—At Edinburgh, in his 84th year, the Rt. Hon. James Lord Forbes, Premier Baron of Scotland.

IRELAND.

Married.] Thos. Waldron, Eſq. of Liſmoyle, in the county of Leitrim, to Miſs Elizabeth Waldron, eldeſt daughter of Wm. Waldron, Eſq. of Tarragh.—By ſpecial licence, John Sayers, Eſq. of St. Helen's, county of Dublin, to Miſs Margaret Talbot.

Died.] In Dublin, the lady of Sir Thos. Lighton, Bart.—At Limerick, Mrs. Roſs Lewin.—At Beggar's Buth, Mrs. Mary Robinſon.—John Reilly, Eſq. of Scarva, in the county of Down. He had been for many years Repreſentative in Parliament, and firſt Commiſſioner for the Public Accounts of that county.—At his houſe at the Black-rock, near Dublin, Sir Henry Cavendiſh, Bart.—In Dublin, the Earl of Deſart, in the county of Kilkenny. —At Antrim Caſtle, Lieut. Stephen Reed, of the Dublin Militia, in conſequence of a wound he received in a duel with Captain Eyre Powell.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, JULY 1804.

D	H	Baro.	T.out	T. in	H	C	Wind	Weather, &c. Rain 3,99
1	7	29.96	60.5	68	52	3	S 0	
	2	29.96	78	65	45	1	E 1	. thick upward at night: fine
2	7	29.99	61.5	68.5	55	3	E 1	
	2	29.95	71.5	65	45	4	E 2	hazy . fine . thick upward at night: fine
3	7	29.86	60	68	54	4	E 1	. more cloudy and gentle rain
	2	29.82	68.5	64.5	57	5	NNW 2	
4	7	29.94	56	62	55	3	WNW 1	. more wind
	2	29.99	68	64	45	3	W 3	. lefs wind and cloudlefs night: little rain
5	7	29.97	56	60	54	h	W 1	little rain . chiefly cloudy
	2	29.92	68.5	62	51	4	S 1	. more cloudy and wind E . rainy night
6	7	29.86	57	61	65	h	ENE 1	chiefly gentle rain or drizzly
	2	29.99	60	61.5	64	h	ENE 1	little rain . fine . cloudy night and little rain
7	7	29.98	60.5	62.5	64	5	SW 1	hazy . much rain
N	2	29.89	60.5	63	66	5	S 2	rain . fine
8	7	29.83	59	62.5	63	3	WSW 2	. hazy . little wet
	2	29.82	69	64.5	55	3	SW 2	. heavy fhower . little wet at times . thick
9	7	29.92	57.5	62	60	h	W 0	. fine [upward at night
	2	29.94	69.5	64.5	50	3	WSW 1	. little rain at times . thick upward at night:
10	7	29.91	60	63.5	62	h	ESE 1	continual rain [little rain
	2	29.79	62	64.5	75	h	E 1	continual rain: fine
11	7	30.13	53.5	60.5	61	1	NE 1	. chiefly cloudy
	2	30.26	60.5	60.5	53	5	N 2	. chiefly fine
12	7	30.37	53	57.5	55	4	N 1	. lefs cloudy
	2	30.37	62.5	64.5	50	3	N 1	. cloudlefs eve
13	7	30.36	53.5	57.5	57	1	NNE 1	hazy
	2	30.33	56.5	61	50	3	NE 1	
14	7	30.31	56.5	59.5	59	5	E 1	hazy . lefs cloudy
	2	30.27	65.5	61.5	55	4	E 1	hazy . lefs cloudy eve
15	7	30.23	55	60	58	1	E 0	hazy
	2	30.20	70	63	51	1	E 1	. hazy
16	7	30.27	61.5	63	58	1	ENE 0	hazy
	2	30.28	75.5	66.5	48	2	N 1	. hazy night
17	7	30.28	64	65.5	54	1	N 0	hazy
	2	30.22	77	69	47	2	S 1	. hazy night
18	7	29.98	65.5	67.5	53	h	S 0	. cloudy . little wet
	2	29.93	73	70	50	5	SSE 1	. little wet . gentle rain: chiefly fair
19	7	29.72	61	66	58	5	SSE 0	hazy . gentle rain . fine
	2	29.69	68.5	67.5	54	3	W 1	hazy . cloudy . thunder fhower . fine night
20	7	29.81	59.5	63.5	57	3	N 1	. cloudy . little wet at times
	2	29.87	62	65	61	5	N 2	. lefs cloudy eve
21	7	29.94	59	64	59	5	N 2	. little wet . fine
	2	29.99	67	64.5	53	3	N 2	
22	7	29.86	58.5	63	56	3	WNW 1	. cloudy . rain at times
F	2	29.71	63.5	64	64	5	SSW 1	. fine . little wet
23	7	29.58	58.5	62.5	60	3	S 2	. little rain at times
	2	29.59	64.5	63.5	56	3	S 3	. cloudlefs night
24	7	29.77	59	62.5	58	4	ESE 1	hazy
	2	29.78	70.5	65	54	4	NNW 1	. little rain
25	7	29.77	57.5	52.5	56	3	WNW 1	hazy
	2	29.72	67	64	51	2	WSW 1	. cloudlefs night . much rain
26	7	29.60	60	63	62	5	NE 1	. fine
	2	29.66	69	65	51	3	N 1	hazy . cloudy eve: fine
27	7	29.69	58	63	57	1	W 1	hazy . cloudy . little wet
	2	29.68	63	63.5	55	5	S 2	. fhowers . fine night
28	7	29.69	53	62.5	58	2	SW 1	. fhowers but chiefly fine
	2	29.72	64.5	63.5	56	3	SSW 2	. little rain in the night
29	7	29.79	59	63	58	2	S 1	. little rain
	2	29.88	69	65	53	3	S 2	. calm and cloudlefs eve
30	7	30.16	57	61.5	60	h	S 0	fun vifible . brighter and cloudlefs
	2	30.19	71.5	69.5	53	1	S 0	hazy
31	7	30.34	59	64	55	0	W 1	hazy
	2	30.36	74.5	68	49	1	WNW 1	hazy . clofe and cloudy eve

PRICES OF STOCKS from JULY 26 to AUGUST 24, 1804, both included:

By Messrs. Anthony Clarke and Robert Marsden, Stock Brokers, Princes Street, Bank.

Days	Bank Stock.	3 p. Ct. Reduc.	3 per Cent. Consols	½ p. Ct.	5 per Cents Navy.	5 p. Ct. 1797.	Long Anns.	Short Anns.	Imperial 3 per Cent.	Imper. Anns.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exchequ. Bills.
July													
26	.....	57⅛	57 . ⅜ ex div.	75⅜	92¼ exd.	98⅝	17⅜	...	...	...	176½	.....	.....
27	.....	57⅛	56⅜ . 7	75½	92	98¼	17⅛	...	56¼	...	.....	.....	par 1s dif.
28	.....	57⅛	56⅜ . 7⅛	75⅝	92⅛	98¼	17⅛	...	...	9⅛	.....	1s 2s disc.	par 1s dif.
30	.....	57⅛	56⅜ . 7⅛	75¼	92 a ⅛	98¼	17⅛	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
31	160	57¼	57½ . 7	75⅜	92⅞	98⅜	17¼	3⅛	...	9¼	177	.....	.....
Aug.													
1	162	57⅜	57½ . 7	75½	92⅞	98½	17⅜	...	56⅞	9¼	.....	.....	.....
2	162	57½	57 . ¼	75⅝	92⅝	98¼	17⅜	...	...	9¼	.....	.....	par 1s pm.
3	161¾	57½	57 . 6⅝	75⅝	92⅝	98⅛	17½	...	56⅝	...	177	.....	par 1s pm.
4	.....	57⅛	56⅜ . ⅛	75⅜	92⅜	98	17½	...	...	9¼	.....	.....	par 1s pm.
6	.....	57⅛	56⅜ . ⅛	75⅞	92½	98	17½	3⅛	56½	...	.....	.....	.....
7	.....	57½	56⅜ . 7	75¼	92¼	98⅛	17½	...	...	9¼	.....	.....	.....
8	.....	57⅝	56⅜ . 7	75¼	92⅜	98¼	17⅝	...	56⅜	9¼	.....	.....	.....
9	161	57⅜	57 . 6⅞	75½	92⅝	98¼	17⅛	...	...	9¼	.....	.....	.....
10	.....	57½	57 . 6⅝	75½	92½	98¼	17⅜	...	56⅜	...	.....	.....	.....
11	.....	57⅛	56¾ . ⅛	75½	92⅜	98¼	17¼	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
13	PRINCE	OF	WALES BORN.										
14	160	57⅜	57 . 6¾	75½	92½	98¼	17⅜	...	...	9¾	.....	.....	par 1s dif.
15	.....	57½	56⅜ .	75¼	92½	98⅜	17¼	3⅛	56⅜	...	175½	.....	par 1s dif.
16	.....	57½	56⅜ .	75⅜	92	98⅜	...	3⅛	...	9¼	.....	.....	.....
17	.....	57½	56⅜ . ⅛	75¼	92⅛	98⅜	17¼	...	56½	9¾	.....	.....	.....
18	.....	57⅜	57½ . 7	75½	92⅜	99⅛	17½	3⅛	...	...	.....	.....	par 1s dif.
20	.....	57⅜	57½ . 6⅞	75⅜	92½	99⅛	17½	...	56½	...	.....	.....	.....
21	160¼	57½	56⅝ . 7	75⅜	92⅜	99¼	17½	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
22	.....	57⅜	56⅜ . 7	75⅜	92½	99⅜	17½	...	56½	...	.....	.....	.....
23	.....	57½	56⅜ . 7	75⅜	92⅜	99¼	17¼	...	...	9¼	.....	.....	.....
24	SAINT	BARTHO	LOMEW.										

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN,

By the Winchester Quarter of 8 Bushels, and of OATMEAL per Boll of 140 lbs. Avoir-dupoise, from the Returns received in the Week ended August 18, 1804.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye.		Barley.		Oats.	
	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d
Middlesex	66	10	.....		31	9	28	9
Surrey	71	0	38	0	32	8	29	0
Hertford	55	8	35	6	27	9	21	6
Bedford	54	11	.....		.....		25	8
Huntingdon	54	4	.....		27	4	22	3
Northampton	52	0	30	0	30	6	27	6
Rutland	57	0	.....		29	6	25	0
Leicester	55	3	.....		31	0	24	2
Nottingham	64	8	32	0	28	0	28	8
Derby	64	6	.....		26	0	26	6
Stafford	58	7	.....		33	10	27	2
Salop	61	3	42	0	35	10	30	0
Hereford	52	8	33	6	28	5	30	11
Worcester	54	0	.....		37	8	31	11
Warwick	60	4	.....		40	0	30	1
Wilts	67	6	.....		34	8	30	2
Berks	71	8	.....		33	4	29	2
Oxford	59	10	.....		32	10	28	6
Bucks	61	6	.....		29	6	28	4
Brecon	57	6	36	9	31	2	24	0
Montgomery	55	3	.....		.....		25	7
Radnor	52	2	.....		3	4	26	6

Average of England & Wales.
Wheat 60s 1d; Rye 36s 11d; Barley 32s 3d; Oats 26s 3d.

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye.		Barley.		Oats.	
	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d
Essex	66	8	35	9	30	0	30	0
Kent	62	4	.....		32	4	29	2
Suffex	63	8	.....		38	6	30	8
Suffolk	57	2	29	5	30	2	28	7
Cambridge	49	8	32	0	26	6	19	9
Norfolk	48	6	.....		29	4	23	11
Lincoln	55	1	.....		32	0	23	1
York	60	1	10	8	.....		23	4
Durham	63	7	.....		.....		26	1
Northumberland	57	1	40	0	28	0	25	8
Cumberland	65	10	43	11	29	10	25	10
Westmorland	66	2	41	0	30	8	26	3
Lancaster	64	6	.....		34	4	27	9
Chester	60	6	.....		.....		26	8
Flint	51	4	.....		32	10	.....	
Denbigh	61	8	.....		32	0	25	8
Anglesea	.....		.....		24	0	18	0
Carnarvon	60	8	.....		28	8	19	6
Merioneth	61	1	44	0	40	0	26	8
Cardigan	58	0	.....		.....		17	10
Pembroke	51	5	.....		32	8	.....	
Carmarthen	57	2	.....		31	6	20	0
Glamorgan	53	0	.....		39	4	23	11
Gloucester	57	5	.....		36	0	25	8
Somerset	63	4	.....		.....		26	7
Monmouth	62	1	.....		37	4	.....	
Devon	69	0	.....		32	0	29	6
Cornwall	63	4	.....		35	11	23	7
Dorset	72	4	.....		37	0	30	1
Hants	64	8	.....		31	6	31	9

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE harveſt is tolerably forward in the ſouthern and weſtern counties, and, as far as our intelligence extends, the late dry weather has been particularly beneficial, although the nights have been chilly and blighting. No great quantity of new wheat has yet made its appearance, nor has much been ſaid reſpecting its quality. With regard to blight, no diſtrict, we believe, can have totally eſcaped it, having invariably had periodical returns of a blighting atmoſphere from early ſpring to the preſent hour: the degree of miſchief done cannot yet be even gueſſed at. The grub and caterpillar have done conſiderable damage: the latter ſwarmed, a few weeks ſince, in a particular quarter of the North Riding, York, but by a moſt fortunate occurrence were ſuddenly ſwept off, as it was ſuppoſed, by heavy rains, which beat down the oats and wheat very much. It is yet not underſtood that the late rains have done any very general or material injury. In the north and eaſt we hear of no great diſſatisfaction at the appearance of the crops.

Throughout England, it is ſaid, we may expect to reap about TWO THIRDS of a crop of wheat, barley, and oats; in aid of which, it is ſuppoſed, by the beſt informed perſons, that the ſtock in hand (of Engliſh wheat) amounts to nearly or altogether half a year's conſumption; to which is to be ſuperadded the foreign wheat warehouſed in London, and a very conſiderable quantity in expectation from the Baltic, which may arrive in a few months: ſuch reſources aſſure us an ample ſupply for the year to come, and alſo with a ſafe dependance that prices muſt fall, immediately after harveſt, from an artificial enhancement, the reſult both of impertinent and meddling legiſlation, and of ſpeculative apprehenſions reſpecting the crop. The ſpeculators in corn law have, at any rate, well feathered their neſts: fifteen ſhillings per quarter upon a man's growth of wheat is a pretty *douceur* for him who has had the wit to obtain it! In the mean time, the poor can ill afford the

late addition of price to their chief article of ſubſiſtence; and their minds are vexed and fretted by numerous writers in the public prints, who ſeem to contend, as uſual, which ſhall propagate the moſt glaring nonſenſe on the ſubject. Beans, peaſe, graſſes, turnips, potatoes, carrots, rape, brank, are a great crop, in general. The THRESHING MACHINE is getting ſtill farther into uſe.

Lean ſtock in the country is high in price, from plenty of keep; and even meat ſells dearer in ſome parts of the country than at Smithfield. London markets have been remarkably full, and would have been much cheaper; but the military demand ſwallows up all ſurplus. Beef has been worth 5s per ſtone at Smithfield; mutton 5s to 5s 4d: laſt market day both ſell lower, and ſome good fat cows, from the cowkeepers, returned unſold. Beſt dairy pork at Finchley 5s to 5s 4d per ſtone, for pigs of from five to ſeven ſtone. Hogs were dearer in the country, and the pig breeders found themſelves rather at a ſtand, from the late riſe in barley, &c. Beſt town and Briſtol bacon fetched 5s 6d per ſtone, and was in conſiderable demand. The town bacon, contrary to former uſage, has for ſome time paſt had a preference in the market, above the country bacon, of a half-penny and even a penny per lb.

Middleſex, Aug. 25, 1804.

BILL of MORTALITY, from July 31, 1804, to Auguſt 21, 1804.

CHRISTENED.		BURIED.		Between					
Males 790	1499	Males 555	1102	2 and 5	100	50 and 60	92
Females 709		Females 547		5 and 10	34	60 and 70	84
Whereof have died under 2 years old 366.				10 and 20	28	70 and 80	50
				20 and 30	86	80 and 90	20
				30 and 40	113	90 and 100	1
				40 and 50	120		

Peck loaf 3s 3d. 3s 4d. 3s 7d. 4s.
Salt 14s per buſhel, 3½d. per pound.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES AND DIVIDENDS,
JULY 28*th* TO AUGUST 21*ſt* INCLUSIVE.
Extracted from the London Gazette.

BANKRUPTCIES.

[The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheſes.]

AMES John, of the New Road, victualler (Croſs, King-ſtr. Southwark)

Biſhop J. and J. Terry, late of Maidſtone, upholders (Webb, St. Thomas's-ſtreet, Southwark)...Beaumont G. Newmarket, Suffolk, grocer (Smart and Thomas, Staples Inn, London)...Brown John, Bath, bookſeller (Shephard and Co. Bedford Row, London; and Shephard, Bath)...Byrne Michael, George-ſtr. Mancheſter-ſq. coal merchant (Cheſter, Melina Place, St. George's Fields)...Boileau Daniel, Kingſton upon Hull (Picard, Hull; and Egerton, Gray's Inn, London)...Biggs Bryant, Charterhouſe, Hinton, Somerſet, ſhopkeeper (Daniel and Son, Briſtol; and Pearſon, Pump Court, Temple)

Chaplin S. High-ſtr. Southwark, grocer (Hall, Salters' Hall)...Clarke James, late of Burſledon, Southampton, ſhip owner (Amor, Southampton; and Leigh and Co. New Bridge-ſtr. London)...Clayton John, Salford, Lancaſhire, flour dealer (Jones and Milne, Mancheſter, and Edge, Inner Temple, London)...Cartwright Richard, Mancheſter, bruſhmaker (Ellis, Curſitor-ſtr. London; and Kearſley and Co. Mancheſter)...Caven Peter, Brighthelmſtone, Suſſex, linen draper (Brown, Little Friday-ſtr. Cheapſide)...Cooper Thos. the younger, late of Derby, watchmaker (Curzon, Derby; and Lowton, Temple)...Cook Sam. Trowbridge, Wilts, clothier (Williams, Trowbridge; and French and Co. Caſtle ſtr. Holborn)...Connellan Jeremiah, Brown's Buildings, St. Mary Axe, merchant (Blunt, Old Pay Office, Broad-ſtr.)...Cole Thos. Dagenham, Eſſex, baker (Eaton, Bitchin Lane)

Delauney A. Great Pulteney-ſtr. working jeweller (Wedd and Day, Gerrard-ſtreet, Soho)...Denton Jonathan, of Hunſhelf, York, cotton ſpinner (Rimington and Co. Sheffield; and Wilſon, Caſtle-ſtr. Holborn)

Eddells Thos. Aldermanbury, warehouſeman (Swale, Boſwell Court, Carey ſtr.)

Holbrow John and Wm. late of Avening, Glouceſter, dealers (Chinn, Minchinhampton; and Bennet, Dean's Court, St. Paul's, London)...Hill Wm. late of Liverpool, ſhip builder (Blackſtock, St. Mildred's Court, Poultry, London; and Murrow, Liverpool)....Hodgſon John, Birmingham, merchant (Egerton, Gray's Inn, London; and Spurrier, Birmingham)...Haw Thos. Stockton, Durham, ſhip

builder (Raiſbeck, Stockton)...Hallifield John, Meſſingham, Lincoln, beaſt jobber (Fowler, Aſhby; and Sykes and Co. Boſwell Court, Lincoln's Inn, London)

Keene D. Alderſgate-ſtr. cabinet maker (Flaſhman, Ely Place)

Leighton W. Newcaſtle upon Tyne, innkeeper (Wortham and Stephenſon, Caſtle-ſtr. Holborn)...Lawley Wm. late of Cleobury Mortimer, Salop, timber merchant (Woodward, Cleobury Mortimer; and Griffiths, Great James-ſtr. London)...Leeſon Thos. Packwood, Warwick, mercer (Smart and Co. Staple's Inn, London; and Tomes, Warwick)

Nollin John, Water Lane, merchant (Gregſon, Angel Court, Throgmorton-ſtr.)

Owen Thos. late of Walſal, Stafford, baker (Price, Worceſter; and Barker, Gray's Inn, London)...Oſborne James, Oxford, ſaddler (Walſh, Oxford; and Townſend, Staple's Inn, London)

Peck A. Graveſend, carpenter (Lang, Great Preſcot ſtr. Goodman's Fields)....Pryer Wm. Hackney, Middleſex, ſtock broker (Bugg, New Broad-ſtr.)...Pugh Edw. Franklin's Yard, Circus, Surry, oilman (Daws, Angel Court, Throgmorton-ſtr.)...Porter Wm. Great Driffield, York, grocer (Galland, Kingſton upon Hull; and Ellis, Curſitor-ſtr. London)....Palmer F. P. Sidbury, Worceſter, money ſcrivener (Pricket, Warwick; and Smart and Co. Staple's Inn, London)...Price Mary, ſpinſter, Hereford, milliner, &c. (Davies, Lothbury)

Redcliffe N. Oldham, Lancaſhire, cotton ſpinner (Ellis, Curſitor-ſtr. London)...Riley Edw. Strand, dealer in muſic (Orrell, Winſley-ſtr Oxford-ſtr.)...Row T. late of Bath, butcher (Shephard and Co. Bedford Row, London; and Shephard, Bath)

Sazonoff S. Apollo Buildings, Walworth, merchant (Willett and Anneſley, Finſbury-ſq.)...Sayers Joſeph, late of Charles-ſtr. Cavendiſh ſquare, ſhoemaker (Orrell, Winſley-ſtr. Oxford-ſtr.)...Scougall G. Blackheath, merchant (Gregſon, Angel Court, Throgmorton-ſtr.)....Smith Jas. Pemberton, Lancaſter, bleacher (Breaton, Wigan; and Blackſtock, St. Mildred's Court, Poultry)...Stork John, T. Whitby, and Matthew Botterill, Great Driffield, York, merchants (Abbott, Old Broad ſtr. London)

Thomſon Robert, Sheffield, cutler (Bigg, Hatton Garden, London; and Rodgers, Sheffield)...Trip Henry, Briſtol, tailor (James, Gray's Inn, London; and Martin, Briſtol)....Towne Wm. Deptford, clerk (Drew, Bermondſey-ſtreet, Southwark)...Teaſdale Thos. Penrith, Cumberland, innkeeper (Lowndes & Co. Red Lion-ſq. London; and Grave, Penrith)...Tuton John, and Joſ. Waring, Leeds, merchants (Lambert, Hatton Garden; and Tomes, Warwick)

Wells J. and T. Smith, Leadenhall-ſtreet, hatters (Williams, Upper John-ſtr. Fitzroy-ſq.)...Waters J. Cornhill, mercer (Barrow, Forbes, and Hancock, Baſinghall ſtr.)...Worthington George, Charlton Row, Manchеſter, porter brewer (Ellis, Curſitor ſtr. Chancery Lane, London; and Hewitt, Manchеſter)...Wray Hilton, Birchin Lane, druggiſt (Oakley, New London-ſtr. Fenchurch-ſtr.)...Wilſon W. late of the Coal Exchange, coal factor (Raine, Mark Lane)...Wheatley Luke, the elder, Bedworth, Warwickſhire, butcher (Nicholls, Taviſtock Place, London; and Greenway, Nuneaton)...Wall David, Briſtol, cordwainer (James, Gray's Inn-ſquare, London; and Davis, Briſtol)

DIVIDENDS.

Aldred E. Wakefield, manufacturer, Sep. 27...Abbott T. Needham Market, Suffolk, yarnmaker, Sep. 19.

Briggs J. Yarmouth, ſtopſeller, Aug. 25...Bradley A. Aſhborne, Derbyſhire, cotton ſpinner, Aug. 28...Birkitt T. Barnby upon the Marſh, Howden, Yorkſhire, corn factor, Aug. 21...Burcham Charles, Stowmarket, Suffolk, butcher, Aug. 28...Birkby W. Cleckheaton, York, carding and ſcribbling miller, Auguſt 29...Brant R. late of Briſtol, jeweller, Sep. 22...Beatſon W. the elder, R. Beatſon, J. Beatſon, and W. Beatſon the younger, Maſborough, York, chemiſts, Sep. 17.

Donaldſon R. Liverpool, haberdaſher, Sep. 8...Dutton J. Catharine Court, Tower Hill, ſhip broker, Nov. 19...Deakin R. Witton cum Twambrookes, Cheſter, merchant, Sep. 17

Enſor J. Shegborne, Dorſetſhire, ſpirit dealer, Nov. 10...Edwards J. Benſington, Oxford, miller, Aug. 31

Faulkner T. Manchеſter, and W. Faulkner and J. Gibſon, late of Queen-ſtreet, Cheapſide, London, merchants, Aug. 23...Field B. Union-ſtr. Biſhopſgate, upholſterer, November 10...Fiſher W. jun. Brieſtwhiſtle, Yorkſhire, clothier, Sep. 6...Fielding J. Halifax, Yorkſhire, innkeeper, Aug. 23

Gatton E. Ilford, Eſſex, innkeeper, Oct. 20.

Hodſon H. L. Huntingdon, merchant, Aug. 29...Hartley S. Heckmandwike, York, carpet manufacturer, Sep. 17

Jeyes J. Upper Eaſt Smithfield, oilman, Nov. 10...Jackſon W. J. late of Hungerford, Berkſhire, grocer, Aug. 28...Johnſon T. St. Martin's Court, Leiceſter-ſq. umbrella maker, Sep. 22

Lovely T. J. late of Piccadilly, haberdaſher, Aug. 25...Liptrap J. Whitechapel, diſtiller, Sep. 8...Langſton R. Croſs ſtr. Cheſhire, and M. Gafney, Chetwood, near Manchеſter, cotton merchants, Sep. 7...Lextan J. Limekiln Row, Greenwich, potter, Sep. 8

Mathew Wm. Long Lane, Bermondſey,

parchment maker, Aug. 28...Macqueen S. Fiſh-ſtr. Hill, hardwareman, Aug. 25 ...Metcalf J. and J. Feyes, Upper Eaſt Smithfield, oilmen, Nov. 10...Metcalf J. Upper Eaſt Smithfield, oilman, Nov. 10...Molard A. Berwick ſtr. tailor, Sep. 18...Meek R. Eccleſhall, Stafford, grocer, Sep. 10.

Noble N. Berrier, Cumberland, dealer in butter, Aug. 20...No Need B. Great Sutton-ſtr. Clerkenwell, watchcaſe maker, Sep. 4

Preſton R. Liverpool, merchant, Aug. 28 ...Pierſon T. and W. Sammon, Ruſſia Row, Milk-ſtr. Iriſh factors, Sep. 8... Pinch J. Bathwick, Somerſet, carpenter, Aug. 31...Pontey W. Stedmere, York, corn factor, Sep. 7

Reddiſh J. late of Sutton, Cheſter, corn factor, Aug. 29.

Smith T. Gould's Hill, Ratcliffe Highway, linen draper, Aug. 25...Stubbs R. Wykeham Grange, Yorkſhire, dealer, Aug. 20 ...Staveley R. Fenchurch ſtr. druggiſt, Aug. 25...Stretch Thos. late of Grafton-ſtr. Pancras, grocer, Aug. 25...Sherif J. Hatton Garden, merchant, Septem. 15... Shipley T. late of Walcot, Somerſet, coachmaker, Sep. 14.

Tabart B. Bond-ſtr. bookſeller, Aug. 25... Tinſon T. Fenchurch-ſtr. wine merchant, Oct. 2.

Vaughan J. Bury St. Edmund's, ſaddler, Sep. 13.

Wilſon J. D. George-ſtr. St. Mary-le-bonne, pawnbroker, Oct. 30...Watkins J. Northmoor, Oxfordſhire, butcher, Aug. 20...Winpenny J. Elland, Halifax, Yorkſhire, innkeeper, Aug. 29...Ward R. R. Cottingham, Yorkſhire, merchant, Aug. 31...Wallace J. and W. Hawes, Hanwell, Middleſex, ſoapmakers, Sep. 8...Williams E. Liverpool, baker, Sep. 4...Wilſon R. Bread-ſtr. merchant, Sep. 15...Wagner B. P. Great Wincheſter-ſtr. merchant, Sep. 11...Walker W. Leeds, and J. Nicholſon, Medford, province of Maſſachuſetts, North America, merchants, Sep. 13 ...Wilkinſon J. Leeds, dyer, Sep. 13

Young J. Long Acre, coachmaker, Aug. 25

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS, &c.

"CHRISTOPHER FITZJOHN" *condemns us for doubting the truth of Anecdote* 66, *as related by Leibnitz (ſee our Review of the General Character of the Dog, p.* 63, *vol. II). He alſo informs us of a dog, apparently of the Newfoundland breed, which diſtinctly articulated two words. This account he heard from a gentleman of ſtrict veracity, but confeſſes he* did not believe it, till he heard the dog ſpeak. *Surely Mr. Fitzjohn will allow us to doubt upon the ſame grounds!*

The favour of "Hiſtoriæ Inveſtigator" *has come to hand. The ſubject of the ſubjoined letter ſigned* "Vera Veritas," *he will perceive, has been fully diſcuſſed in the* "Inſpector" *of the preſent Number.*

The extract from Adams's "Letters on Sileſia," *which has been forwarded to us, does not poſſeſs ſufficient intereſt to induce us to break through an eſtabliſhed rule—that of not inſerting copious quotations from printed works.*

"W. D." *ſhould remember, that what may not be generally intereſting may yet be moſt eminently important, and ſtrictly curious. Beſides, a Magazine ſhould ſedulouſly endeavour to contain ſuch varied amuſement, that no perſon can ſit down to peruſe it without finding ſomething congenial to his taſte.*

☞ *The Proprietors beg leave to obſerve to their Subſcribers and Patrons, that tho', in their Proſpectus to the New Series, they only promiſed to* "*embelliſh occaſionally with faithful Likeneſſes,*" *yet they gave a Portrait with every one of the firſt ſix Numbers; and, in the ſeventh, a new Map of that intereſting part of the globe,* St. Domingo *and the* Weſt Indies, *the expence of which far exceeds that of the beſt finiſhed portrait. This month is, therefore, the firſt and only one ſuch an ornament has been diſpenſed with: the arrangement of the ſubjects treated of does not invite or admit of it; but, grateful for an encouragement beyond their moſt ſanguine expectations, they promiſe an excellently finiſhed Portrait of a diſtinguiſhed perſon in the next Number, as alſo that the Univerſal Magazine ſhall be very ſeldom without ſuch an embelliſhment.*

Sep. 1, 1804.